The Leading Motor House of Asia:
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars can be obtained from
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

VOL. II NO. 114 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, MAY 14. 1914. ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES.

FROM BOMBAY FOR

MARSEILLES & LONDON.

BOMBAY to MARSEILLES in .....13 days.
BOMBAY to LONDON via MARSEILLES by rail in ..... 14 ,,
BOMBAY to PLYMOUTH by sea in 13 ,,
BOMBAY to LONDON by sea in ... 20 ,,

Except during the South West Monsoon when the journeys wil loccupy one additional day.

Date of Sailing.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
16th May.	Persia ..	8000	....	....
23rd ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mocilan	10000
30th ,,	Macedonia ..	16506	....	....
6th June	Salsette ..	6000	Morea	11000
13th ,,	India ..	8000	....	....
20th ,,	China ..	8000	Maloja	12500
27th ,,	Arabia ..	8000	....	....
4th July.	Salsette ..	6000	Marmora	10500
11th ,,	Arcadia ..	7000	....	....
18th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia	10000
25th ,,	Persia ..	8000	....	....
1st Aug.	Salsette ..	6000	Medina	12500
8th ,,	Caledonia ..	8000	....	....
15th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia	10000
22nd ,,	India ..	8000	....	....
29th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Egypt	8000

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY ON ALL STEAMERS.

Every Cabin has an Electric Fan FREE OF CHARGE.

Movable Electric Reading Lamps are FITTED TO EACH BERTH.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

These steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly on WEDNESDAYS. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to—

A. R. BURNEY,
Acting Superintendent,
Bombay.

NIPPON YUSSEN KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	Commander.	Ton	Arrival.	Departure.
Penang Maru	Murazumi	4965	9th May	17th May
Iwaba Maru	Shinohe	6189	20th ,,	30th ,,
Jinsen Maru	Sano	3735	26th ,,	6th June
Bombay Maru	Komatsubara	4625	5th June	16th ,,
Colombo Maru	Kawashima	4709	15th ,,	26th ,,
Kamakura Maru	Hori	6126	28th ,,	10th July

For Freight apply to—
T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

INSURANCE.

FIRE
LIFE
MARINE
TRANSIT
PERSONAL ACCIDENT AND SICKNESS
FIDELITY GUARANTEE
MOTOR CARS

FOR PROSPECTUS AND RATES
Apply to
E. F. HALLIWELL.
General Insurance Agent.
"BIBLE HOUSE", 166, Hornby Road,
Fort, BOMBAY
Phone: 2352 Telegrams: "Baltic

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES.
(JOINT SERVICE).
SAILINGS 1914.
HOMEWARD.

Steamers.	Tons	Leave Bombay about.	Leave Karachi about.
Adalia .....B	3478¶	10th May..	....
City of Lahore ....A & C	6875	....	29th April.
City of Birmingham A & C	7475‡	27th May..	25th May.
City of Calcutta.. A & C	7630‡	....	10th June.
City of Benares ....A & C	6984	....	20th June.
City of Manchester..A&C	5551	24th June..	....
City of York .....A & C	7811‡	....	24th June.

*Calling at Bombay for passengers only.
† "City of Lahore" calls at Marseilles and Plymouth.
‡These steamers call at Port Sudan.
§ "B" class carries neither Surgeon nor Stewardess.
¶ Destination Barrow-in-Furness.

OUTWARD.

Steamer.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about.	Leave Marseilles or Naples about.	Bombay about.
				1914
*City of Poona	7467	2nd July..	10th July..	24th July.
*City of Calcutta ..	7630	.. Aug..	9th Aug..	23rd Aug.
*City of York.	7811	14th Aug..	22nd Aug..	5th Sept.
City of Manchester ..	5551	22nd Aug..	....	14th Sept.
†City of Marseilles ..	8800	19th Sept..	26th Sept..	11th Oct.‡
*City of Glasgow ..	6529	23th Sept..	6th Oct .	21st Oct.
†City of Paris.	9232	10th Oc ...	17th Oct..	31st Oct.
*City of Poona	7467	22nd Oct...	30th Oct..	14th Nov.
*City of Sparta	5415	30th Oct...	....	21st Nov.‡
†City of Calcutta ..	7630	7th Nov.	14th Nov..	29th Nov.
†Trafford Hall	5321	17th Nov..	25th Nov..	11th Dec.
City of Manchester ..	5551	5th Dec-..	....	28th Dec.

*Calling at Naples. †Calling at Marseilles. ‡Calling Karachi direct.
¶ "Trafford Hall," carries 1st Class Passengers only.

FARES.	1st class Singles.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles.....	578	891	429	649.
London via Marseilles ..	653	1,091	489	803
Liverpool	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	..	999	..	737

Concession granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Plantars, etc.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.
The A and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.
A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.
The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.
Through booking in connection with Nord-deutscher Lloyd and Cunard Line.
Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TLEGRAPHY."
For passages and full particulars apply to:—
Bombay.—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & Co.

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BAY-AMERIC LINE

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.
TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.
For further particulars regarding freight apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
TURNER, MORRISON & CO., LTD.,
891 Agents.

STANDARD OIL CO., OF NEW YORK.

MARSHALL'S BUILDING.
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake 150 deg	6 0 2	per case.
White Rose 150 deg	5 12 2	per case.
Chester Brand 125 deg	5 2 2	per case.
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg	5 0 2	per case.
Tiger Brand 125 deg	4 15 2	per case.
Monkey Brand 125 deg	4 15 2	per case.
White Camelia 125 deg. (in tins)	4 6 0	per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125 deg. (in tins)	4 6 0	per 2 tins.
Elephant Brand 125 deg. (in tins)	4 6 0	per 2 tins.
Elephant Brand 125 deg. (in bulk	3 12 0	per 8 Imp. gals.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil, on Malbar Hill and Cumballa Hill, are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost a haulage. Chage for cooly hire on Case Oil is in proportion to the distance.
In all cases oil sold by Standard Oil Co., of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.
Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.
Coorla, Andheri and Thana Agents add one anna to the above prices.
Order books supplied gratis on application to—

THE MANAGER.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.
WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels. Tons. Sailing Date. Time. Routes.
LHASA, 2184, Fri. 15th May *6 a.m., Direct
LINGA, 2185, Mon. 18th May, 11 a.m. †P.D. & C. M.
BARPETA, 3,200, Thur. 21st May, a.m. ‡C. M.
*or later arrival of English mail steamer.
‡Cutch Mandvie.
†Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.
(Weekly.)

S. S. "BARPETA," 3,200 tons, on Thursday, the 21st May calling at Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
(Weekly.)

S. S. "BANKURA" 3,159 tons, on Thursday, the 14th May calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomrah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.
(Fortnightly.)

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Sailing on or about.
*PUNDUA	3305	Thursday 14th May.
†PENTAKOTA	3418	,, 28th ,,
*PALAMCOTTA	3413	,, 11th June.
†PURNEA	3306	,, 25th ,,

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.
†Calls at Lamoo, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.
Passengers may book through to Cape Colony ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.
(Direct.)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma Strait Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.
Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with,

MACKINON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents,
Nichol Road, near Bellard Pier.
Bombay.
14th May, 1914.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

The following sailings have now been arranged:—

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay
ELYSIA ..	6368	Capt. P. McLean	23rd May 1914
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	9th June 1914
Olympia	5124	Capt. J. L. Henderson	24th. June 1914
Circassia	6722	C. S. Osborne R. N. R.	11th July 1914
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	25th July 1914
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	10th. Aug. 1914
Elysia	6368	Capt. J. Kinnaird	24th.Aug 1914
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	12th Sept. 1914
Olympia	5124	Capt. J. L. Henderson	23rd. Sept 1914
Circassia	6722	C.S.Osborne R.N.R.	12th Oct. 1914
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st Oct 1914
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	6th Nov. 1914
Elysia	6368	Capt. J. Kinnaird	21st. Nov. 1914

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.
All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	941	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	448	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.
Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.
Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.
All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.
The advertised rates to Europe include free passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.
Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.
For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

F. CORNAGLIA,

LEADING CONFECTIONER AND CATERER OF WESTERN INDIA.

Cakes and Confectionery prepared daily on the Premises by Skilful European Labour only.

FANCY CAKES A SPECIALITY.

(Local and up-country orders promptly and carefully attended to).

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

F. CORNAGLIA,

83—85, Medows Street, and 7, Esplanade Road, Bombay, and 6, Arsenal Road, Poona.

TELEGRAMS: "CORNAGLIA." TELEPHONE No. 42:

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.
(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.
Branches at: Bombay, Calcutta and Baghdad.

Subscribed Capital	£1,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£ 400,000
Reserve Fund	£ 30,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£ 600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K.T.
Sir Jacob E. Sassoon, Bart. (Messrs. D. Sassoon and Co.).
Emile Francqui, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique.)
James Leigh Wood, Esq., C. M. G. (Messrs. Brown, Shipley and Co.)
J. C. Georges Bouillat, Esq., (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. Haskell, Esq. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq., (of Martins Bank, Ltd.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE.

Sir Jacob Sassoon, Bart.
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.

BOMBAY OFFICE.

Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ per cent PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNT S at 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.
Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,100,000

Head Office.
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.
Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Eliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

JAMES SMITH,
Acting Manager.

Post Box 131.

THE BURMAH OIL CO., LD.
(INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN.)

B. O. C. LAMP OILS.
B. O. C. PETROL.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS.
AND GREASES.
B. O. C. CANDLES.

Agents:—SHAW WALLACE & Co.,
TAJ BUILDINGS.
Wallace Street, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 102.

THE CHOICE OF A CAMERA

If you are contemplating the purchase of a camera with a good lens, let the camera be one that is built for the lens by the makers of the lens.

Messrs. GOERZ have been making photographic lenses for the past 28 years, and each camera made by them is built for the lens with which it is fitted. Their latest product the "DOGMAR" lens is the acme of optical perfection.

Over seventy per cent. of the press photographer of the world use GOERZ cameras, men whose living depends upon securing successful photographs. It is essential that the cameras they use be light, unobtrusive, simple and of universal adaptability.

In point of value, excellence of workmanship and the wonderful performance of the lenses fitted GOERZ cameras are unequalled by any at a similar price.

May we have the pleasure of showing you the latest models of GOERZ TENAX CAMERAS.

MARCKS & CO. LD. BOMBAY & POONA
AGENTS FOR C. P. GOERZ. O.A.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED
(Registered in Japan.)

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.Yen.	48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... ,,	30,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... ,,	18,900,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsien	Liaoyang	Osaka
Changchun	Calcutta	Pekin
Dairen (Dalney)	London	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Hankow	Lyons	San Francisco
Harbin	Mukden)	Shanghai
Hongkong	(Mukden)	Tiehling
Honolulu	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Kobe	Newchwang	Tokyo
Los Angeles	New York. (Cal. U.S.A.)	Tsingtau

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box N. 227.
Hornby Road Fort, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
Transacted, rules for which can be obtained on application.

J. A. STEWART,
Ag. Manager.

BANKING.

THE EMPIRE BANK, LIMITED.

17-19, GREEN STREET, FORT BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. p. a. on minimum daily balances of Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS for 12 months at 5 per cent. p. a.
SAVINGS BANK deposits at 4 per cent. p. a.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved security.
SECURITIES AND STOCKS Received for safe custody and dividends and interest thereon collected. Also bought and sold for constituents at market rates.
All kinds of Banking business transacted.
Further particuirs on application.

HEREDIA & Co.,
Agents.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the

HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,

28 CHURCH-GATE ST. Fort

BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs. Lavatories, Urinal Bath-room Fittings, etc.,

FOR ADVERTISEMENT RATES APPLY

THE MANAGER,
"BOMBAY CHRONICLE,"
Medows Street,
Fort, BOMBAY

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED" "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words, Re 1 per insertion; every additional line(six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the Publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 6 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES

may be had on application to—

The Manager "Bombay Chronicle" office, Bombay.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India: patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results. 30, Esplanade Road. 332.

MAHABLESHWAR and PANCHGANI,—For seats in Mail Motors or Reserved Cars from Wathar apply to THE MAHABLESHWAR MOTOR SERVICE Co., Ltd., Mahableshwar. 1989b.

MAHABLESHWAR and PANCHGANI by Motor Cars from Poona First Class Fast, comfortable and reliable cars at competitive prices. MODY'S MOTOR MART, Poona. 382

WHITEHALL WHITE EDGED CARBON—A Novelty—The finest typewriting Carbon on the market. To be had at BOMBAY STATION MART, the leading Stationers and Pap Merchants in India, Victoria Buildings Parsee Bazaar Street. 2314

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workman at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona. Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos. 1011

WANTED.

WANTED GRADUATES for the Proprietary High School, Ahmedabad. Apply stating terms to the Proprietors. 2586

WANTED CUSTOMERS for ALPHONSOS Rs. 3,—4-8—6 per doz.
PAIRIES Rs. 2—3—4-8, per doz.
DHOBLE & Co., Crawford Market, Bombay. 2302 a

WANTED YOUNG LADY knowing typist-shorthand, state age, experience and salary required. Apply to Box No. 488, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2587

WANTED a LADY SHORTHAND TYPIST: temporary appointment. Salary 60 to 80 p.m. Apply to Box No. 485, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2593

THERE are vacancies for eight trained nurses in this hospital. Salary not less than Rs. 100 per mensem, with furnished quarters, lights and fans, but without rations. To a specially trained surgical or theatre nurse, Rs. 130 per mensem is offered.

Apply, with recent testimonials, to the LADY SUPERINTENDENT, General Hospital, Howrah. 2007

WANTED SITUATION as a Professor or Lecturer in Philosophy in any of the 1st grade colleges, for a Master of Arts in Mental and Moral science of the Madras University, with experience in lecturing to the college classes, with brilliant university career, aged 26, athletic and sportsman. Apply to "K" c/o "Bombay Chronicle." 2590

WANTED trained experienced Instructors for Police Training School, Hyderabad. One on H. S. Rs. 200/plus 25, and 3 on H. S. Rs. 150—5—175, plus 25 each. Must be well able to deliver lectures in Urdu. Sound knowledge of Criminal Law and Police Circulars essential.—Apply stating age, qualifications, testimonials, etc., to INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE, Hyderabad, Deccan. 2031

WANTED a SECRETARY for the Hubli Municipality, salary Rs. 75 per month rising to Rs. 100 by annual increments of Rs 5 on approved service. Conveyance allowance Rs. 15 per month. Applicants must have a good knowledge of English and Canarese. Applicants with experience of Municipal work preferred. Applications stating age and qualifications should be sent to the Undersigned before 15th June, 1914.

W. W. COEN,
President, Hubli Municipality,
Hubli, 9th May, 1914. 2042

WANTED two young and energetic men for the posts of MANAGER and ACCOUNTANT in the Co-operative Central Bank, Ltd., Akola, Berar. Thorough knowledge of English, Marathi, Account-keeping, correspondence and office routine essential. Must be physically fit for contant touring in the district. Preference will be given to graduates, qualified in accounts and with Marathi as mother tongue. Decent salaries and travelling allowance to really competent men. Applications with copies of testimonials and references stating salary required, must reach the Undersigned before the 25th of May, 1914.

K. G. DAMLE,
Chairman,
Central Urban Bank, Ltd.,
2090 Akola.

WANTED.

WANTED an experienced and COMPETENT ACCOUNTANT. Salary Rs. 150/- with prospects. Apply to S. B. BILLIMORIA, Esplanade Road. 2598

WANTED GRADUATE or UNDERGRADUATE (Sanscrit, Mathematics or Science.) from 19th June. Apply with terms, HEADMASTER, Coronation High School, Nadiad. 2570

FULLY TRAINED NURSE going home in May, willing to take charge of invalid or child in return for passage home. Apply "P. C.", c/o "Bombay Chronicle." 1910

WANTED a LOAN at 6 per cent. per annum on mortgage of sound immoveable property in Poona, For particulars apply to L. E. ROSS & Co., Loan Brokers and Commission Agents, West Street Poona. 2579

WANTED INFLUENTIAL CANVASSERS on pay for United Assurance Co., Life Marriage & Upanayan Schemes. Monthly Premiums annas 8 to Rs. 2. Apply to GENERAL AGENT c/o The "Briton." Bombay. 2038.

WANTED, a really good fitter, familiar with road rollers and capable of testing boilers. Salary Rs. 50 to Rs. 150, by biennial instalments of Rs. 10.—Apply to STATE ENGINEER, Kashmir Durbar, Srinagar. 2032

WANTED Governess, pure European, to take charge of two little girls, 11 and 5, and to instruct the elder. Must be of cheerful disposition. Ayah kept.—Apply with references, stating qualifications and salary required to MRS. FORDYCE, 4, Stavely Road, Poona. 2006

WANTED a farrier, clever and having experience in Regiments, specially of shoeing Polo ponies. Pay according to qualifications and experience.—Apply to PRIVATE SECRETARY to Lt. Nawabzadah Talemahmmedkhan Saheb of Palanpur. (North Gujarat). 1931

TWO DRAFTSMEN required for inking in Survey Plans and Tracing for 3 months. Applicants must be neat and accurate workers, and able to do lettering for photographs.

Apply with copies of testimonials and work which will not be returned, stating pay required, to—

STATE ENGINEER,
2040 Alwar State.

WANTED an L.C.E., or B.E., to act as Engineer in the Surat Municipality for a period of not less than 6 months on a consolidated salary of Rs. 150 p.m.

Applications with testimonials to be forwarded to the CHIEF OFFICER on or before the 25th May 1914.

Municipal Office Surat.
12th May, 1914. 2596

WANTED—RESPECTABLE and influential canvassers and representatives for raising capital on the Hindusthan Tea and Fishery, Limited—a rising tea concern—on a salary of Rs. 50 to Rs. 500 upwards per mensem. The Company has already started the work of opening a new Tea Garden on a vast area of about 4,000 acres of land and contemplates purchasing a running concern also. For particulars, please apply to THE NATIONAL TRADING SYNDICATE MANAGING AGENTS, Karimganj, Dt. Sylhet, A. B. Railway. 2572

WANTED.—A SUBOVERSEER for Raipur Municipality, on Rs. 50 plus Rs. 7-8 Cycle allowance. Post is permanent, pensionable on one year probation. Qualified hands with a few years' experience in Buildings and Roads need apply at once. Applications will be received by the undersigned up till 20th May 1914.

F. D. AHMED,
Secretary,
Municipal Committee.
Municipal Office,
Raipur, 4th May 1914. 2030

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—An Assistant Mechanic Electrician, from 25 to 30 years of age, for the E. I. Railway, Carriage and Wagon Department. Candidates must have been trained in the Shops of a British or Colonial Railway, and have considerable subsequent experience in electric lighting and cooling of trains (preferably Stone & Co.'s system). Absolute competency, successful management of staff, and thorough knowledge of maintenance and unkeep relating to electric equipment of trains, are essential. Salary Rs. 150 rising to Rs. 200 per mensem on approved service.

Applications (with copies of testimonials) to be submitted to the Carriage and Wagon Superintendent, East Indian Railway, Lilloah, not later than the 31st May 1914.

R. S. HIGHET,
Agent.
East Indian Railway.
Calcutta, 8th May, 1914.

FOR SALE.

AVAILABLE ROOM with board in Money School, Dhobi Talao, would suit young lady. Apply to Box No. 484, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2588

FOR SALE.—3½ Rudge Motor Cycle, 1913 Model, Free Engine, not ridden 1500 miles, in perfect order, with lamp, horn and accessories. Price Rs. 750. No offers.—Apply LT. JERRARD, Dorset Regt., Poona. 1968

FOR SALE:—7 Slubbers, 6 Inters and 18 Rovings, all of Curtis' make, 2 Thread Extractors ((Brooks and Doxey's' All in perfect order, can be seen working at the BOMBAY UNITED MILLS, Girgaum. Also four Donkey Engines in sound condition. 2360

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—7½ Couple English Foxhounds, regularly hunted, in fine condition, at the end of March.—Apply to PRIVATE SECY. to His Highness Nawab of Jaora, C. I. 1967

FOR SALE.

1. A showy strong grey waler about 15.1 hands, 5 years old, regularly driven. Only reasonable offers will be accepted.
2. A strong bay waler, aged about 15.1 hands to be sold cheap to a kind master on undertaking to give light work. Apply to

J. P. DASTUR, Solicitor,
36, Malabar Hill, or
2597 Ismail Building, Hornby Road.

TO BE LET.

ROOMS without board, Yussuff Buildings, Carnac Road, suitable for bachelors of moderate means. Apply to Box. No. 530, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2002

ROOM with or without Furniture. Will suit Two Bachelors with board South verandah, separate entrance, Electric light, Apply Mrs. HOPE, Top Flat, Sunny House, Apollo Bunder.

WELL Furnished airy room TO LET, Apollo Bunder. Will suit married couple or two Bachelors with or without board. Electric light and fans. Apply to Box No. 525, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1600

TO BE LET, small FURNISHED SUITE, facing West, entirely separate, suitable for two Bachelors or Married Couple, Board optional. Tiled floors and up-to-date sanitary arrangements. E. L. and F., private entrance, near Wodehouse Road. Apply to Box. No. 520, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2000

BUNGALOWS, COTTAGES, and HOUSES TO BE LET IN POONA.

No. 15 Elphinstone Road.
No. 3 Parbatti Villas.
No. 12 S. P. Lines Cottage.
No. 152 Valentine Lodge.
No. 6 Prince of Wales Road.
No. 1994 Convent Street.
No. Stanton Road.

Doubled storied Bungalows on Arsenal Road.

No. 130 Bund Cottage.
No. 1 Parbatti Villas.
No. 15 S. P. Lines.
Bounty Hall, Civil Lines.

BUNGALOWS and PLOTS FOR SALE in healthy localities. Apply:—

J. D. COOPER,
House Agent,
Poona.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

WANTED SOME CLERKS who have passed the Previous or the Intermediate examinations and have also experience in office routine work. Pay according to qualifications. Apply to the undersigned before the end of this month.

ASSISTANT ACCOUNTANT GENERAL,
Public Works Branch.
Baroda, 12th May, 1914. 2589

NOTICE

APPLICATIONS are INVITED for the POST of HEAD DRAFTSMAN in the Office of the Superintending Engineer, Southern Division; Salary Rs. 110—5—140. Only the following candidates need apply.

(1) Subovorseers of 3 years' and not more than 10 years' standing;
(2) Those who have studied up to the L. C. E., or B. E. Examination;
(3) Those who have passed either the Subovorseer's examination from the College of Engineering, Poona, or, the Third Grade Examination, of the School of Art Bombay, with a certificate in the Architectural course;
(4) Those who have passed the Draftsman's Course in the School of Arts.

Applicants must submit their applications together with any certificates so as to reach this Office on the 25th May, 1914, and must present themselves on 1st June 1914 at the Office of the Superintending Engineer, Southern Division, Fort, Belgaum, for Examination. The appointment is subject to a probation for 3 years.

(Sd.) B. KRISHNARAO,
B.A. L.C.E.,
Superintending Engineer, S. D.
Belgaum, 9th May, 1914. 2569

WANTED TEMPORARY ENGINEERS.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of TEMPORARY ENGINEERS for the investigation and execution of Forest tramway lines, construction of Forest roads, improvements to water ways for the conveyance of Forest produce, etc. The work may also consist, should the necessity arise, of ordinary duty in the Public Works Department. The pay will be according to qualifications and will be limited to a maximum of Rs. 800 per mensem, exclusive of travelling allowance, the latter as also leave rules being in accordance with the rules laid down in the Civil Service Regulations for Temporary Employees.

The work for which Engineers are required is likely to last several years, and though it may lie in any part of the Madras Presidency it is likely that, to begin with, it will be chiefly on the western side of the Presidency.

Only candidates with good physique and who are especially qualified for the sort of work required of them need apply.

Applications should be accompanied by the following particulars, together with copies of testimonials.

(1) Date of birth.
(2) Places of Education.
(3) Examinations passed, or degrees obtained.
(4) Least salary that would be accepted.
(5) Present and past employment, with particulars of salaries drawn, period of each, and reason for termination of service.
(6) Knowledge of oriental languages.
(7) Name of any person or persons to whom reference may be made, if necessary for further particulars.

Applications should reach the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, Stonehouse Hill, Ootacamund, Nilgiris, on or before 15th June, 1914.

S. B. MURRAY,
2042 Ag. Chief Engineer, P. W. D.

NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of BHAGVANT SAKHARAM TEMBULKER of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a clerk in the employment of Mrs. Radhabai Sagoon residing at Mugbhat Lane, without the Fort of Bombay .....Deceased.

MANGESH BHAGVANT TEMBULKER of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a Student residing at Mugbhat Lane, without the Fort of Bombay .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir Basil Scott, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Twenty-Fourth day of April, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Fourteen and in the fourth year of our reign.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
The 27th day of April, 1914.

MESSRS. SABNIS & GORECAOKER,
2594 Petitioner's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR CAPITALISTS FOR INVESTMENT

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY OF BALAJI SHAMSET STREET WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY

BY ORDER of and under instructions from Messrs. NAROTAM MANJI and PARMANAND CHATOORBHUJ proving Executors of the last Will and Testament of the late Narrondas Dharamsey Khimji of Bombay Bhatia Hindu Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co. Auctioneers, will sell the property mentioned in the schedule hereunder written by Public Auction (unless a previous acceptable private offer is received) on the premises on 13th day of June, 1914, at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.), The said property has been mortgaged to Mr. Manilal Goculbhoy Moolchand by an Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the 22nd day of February 1910 and made between the said Narrondas Dharamsey Khimji of the one part and the said Manilal Goculbhoy Moolchand of the other part but a Reconveyance and Release from the Mortgagee will be obtained prior to completion.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Little & Co., Attorneys to the said Narrotam Manji and Parmanand Chatoorbhuj the proving Executors of the last Will and Testament of the said Narrondas Dharamsey Khimji at their Offices Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay or to the undersigned auctioneers.

Private offers in writing for purchase of the said property are hereby invited, which offer may be sent to Messrs. Little & Co., upto the day previous to the aforesaid date of Sale but the said Executors do not bind themselves to communicate their acceptance or non-acceptance of such offer orally or in writing.

SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

FIRST:—All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being on the South side of Balaji Shamset Street in the Registration Sub District formerly of Mandvi and now of Bombay in the Town of Bombay containing by admeasurement 115 square yards and one half a square yard or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under C Ward No. 591 Street No. 49-51 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on the East by a sweepers passage, on the North by Babaji Shamset Street, on the West by House No. 591 secondly hereinafter described and on the South by a sweeper's passage and which said premises are now occupied by the tenants of the said proving executors of the last Will and Testament of the said Narrondas Dharamsey Khimji and

SECONDLY:—All that piece of land or ground messuage tenement or dwelling house thereon standing and situate on the South side of the Balaji Shamset Street in the Registration Sub District formerly of Mandvi now of Bombay in the Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement 50 square yards be the same little more or less and registered in the Books of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under C Ward No. 590 Street No. 41-47 and bounded on the East by the said house No. 591 firstly hereinbefore described on the West by the property of Purshotum Laxmidas on the north by the said Balaji Shamset Street and on the South by the property of Purshotumdas Laxmidas and which premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said proving Executors of the last Will and Testament of the said Narrondas Dharamsey Khimji; and the aforesaid firstly and secondly described premises are registered in the Books of the Collector of Bombay under Collector's Old No. 523 New No. 2555 Old Survey No. 3203 and New Survey No. 2/1911.

Dated this 12th day of May, 1914.

LITTLE & CO.
Attorneys to Narrotam Manji and Parmanand Chaturbhuj proving Executors of the last Will and Testament of Narrondas Dharamsey
2595 Khimji deceased.

AUCTION SALE.

HARDINGE & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

MAHAMEDI MAHAL.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF REAL SATSUMA WARE SUITABLE FOR PRESENTATION, JAPANESE WARE, ENGLISH LEATHER BAND and GLADSTONE BAGS, CABIN TRUNKS, PICTURES IN FRAME, GLASS-WARE & CROCKERY WARE, TOYS &c.

On SUNDAY, the 17th inst., at 2 P.M., (S. T.), Messrs. HARDINGE & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at Mahamedi Mahal, Kalbadevi, opposite Dhobie Talao the property of a Dealer closing his business:—

A lot of real Satsuma jars, flower vases, bowls, burners &c. Japanese flower vases, large jars, tea-sets, figures, large pedestals with pots, table ornaments &c. English leather band bags and Gladstone bags strong cabin trunks, a lot of glass & crockery ware oleographs and engravings in frame a large lot of toys and various other miscellaneous goods.

The above is now on view.

N. B.—The above will be sold in small lots to suit the requirements of the purchasers.

HARDINGE & Co.,
Auctioneers & Commission Agents.
Bombay, 13th May, 1914.

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

16, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE. 40 BALES BENGAL AND SHEAGAON COTTON.

Under instructions from the Insurance Offices concerned, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction. THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 14th instant. at Colaba Cotton Green, at the undermentioned times the following:—

At 4 p.m. (S. T.)

16 bales full pressed machine Bengal cotton (belonging to Messrs. Ralli Bros.), very little damaged by fire and water, lying at Ralli Bros' Jatha No. 32, Colaba.

At 5 p.m. (S. T.)

24 bales full pressed Shegaon cotton (belonging to Messrs. P. Crystal and Co.), very little damaged by fire and water, lying at Arthur Bunder, next to Colaba Press Colaba.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 50 TONS BROWN BOLD LINSEED.

Under instructions from Messrs. A. Blascheck and Co., and on account and at the risk of the undermentioned defaulting purchasers. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, TOMORROW, FRIDAY, the 15th instant at 4 p.m. (S. T.), at the Godown of Mr. Lakhamsey Napoo (now occupied by them), at Clive Road, (between Kalyan and Poona Street), opposite Government Tobacco Depot, Wari Bunder, the following, 50 tons linseed.

On account and at the risk of Deokarandas Ramcoover—

25 tons brown bold linseed.

On account and at the risk of Neusookdas Rampartab—

25 tons brown bold linseed.

All packed in new bags, to be sold at Railway delivery terms.

Deposit of 90 per cent. required at the time of sale and the weighing should be made and delivery taken on payment of balance within three days from date of sale.

The above can be inspected any time between 11 and 5 p.m. (S. T.), before sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PIECE OF LAND, SUITABLE FOR BUILDING PURPOSES ON THE PUBLIC ROAD BETWEEN SANTA CRUZ AND ERLA PARLA, OPPOSITE THE DHARAMSALA AND NEXT TO CHUNAM KILN.

H. C. Suit No. 178 of 1900.

Goolamally Haji Mahomed and others vs. Karmally Haji Mahomed and others.

Under instruction from R. D. Sethna, Esq., The Receiver, appointed in the above suit by an order of the High Court, dated 1st March, 1909, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, The 31st May, 1914, at 4-30 p.m., (S. T.). The following valuable landed property either in one lot or in separate lots on the premises.

Particulars:—All that piece or parcel of Verkas land with a dwelling house thereon, situate on the western side of the public road near Dharamsala known by the name of Dimankhani, situate at Moniji, Vile Parley, Taluka Salsette, Zilla Thana, in the Registration Sub-District and District of Thana, fronting on the western side of the public road, leading to Andheri, near Dharamsala, containing by admeasurement 4 bighas, The revenue payable for the same is Re. 1 (one per Bigha, and which said piece of land bears Survey No. 266, Pot No. 1. Revenue Rs. 4-4, including the local fund and bounded as follows:—On or towards the East by a public road, and beyond that by the said Dharamsala, on or towards the west and south by vacant salt batty ground, on the north by vacant ground and beyond that, salt batty ground.

The above piece of land is divided into 11 lots.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Jehangir and Seerwai, Attorneys for the Receiver at their Office No. 28, Esplanade Road.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 14th May, 1914.

D'LAL AND COMPANY.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY WITH A BUNGALOW AT BORIVLI, TALUKA SALSETTE.

By order of and under instruction from Rao Bahadur Soondersdas Narandas, Solicitor, and Mr. Gopalji Valji Soonderji the surviving Executors and Trustees of the last Will and Testament of Mr. Haridas Jadavji late of Bombay Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, Messrs. D'LAL & Co., will sell the undermentioned property by Public Auction on the premises on SUNDAY, the 17th day of May, 1914, at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.),

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with bungalow, Chawl, the premises standing thereon, situate at Gorai Road, Borivli, Tara Malad, Taluka Salsette District Thana, admeasuring 4,150 square yards bearing survey Nos. 103 and 104 Plots Nos. 2, 3 and 4 and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by the property belonging to Raghaji Anandji, on or towards the West by the property of Karsandas Chabildas Lalubhai, on or towards the North by a Public Passage and on or towards the South by the property belonging to Raghavji Anandji.

For further Particulars and Conditions of Sale apply to Messrs. Soondersdas and Co., Attorneys at their Office No. 1 Hummum Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

D'LAL & Co.,
Bombay, 14th May, 1914.

AUCTION SALE.

MENESSE & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

No. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF GOODS, GRAIN SWEEPING, ETC.

Under instruction from the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, Messrs, MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, TOMORROW FRIDAY, the 15th May, 1914, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the Railway Company's Goods Depot at Carnac Bridge:—

A number of bags of grain and seeds and a quantity of grain sweeping and other miscellaneous goods, etc.

Nasik to Palghar Inv. No. 3 R. R. 7042/30 of 20th March, 1914 (5) five packages tent consigned by the Divisional Forest Officer to Mr. G. B. Brook.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED AND CONFISCATED GOODS, BELONGING TO THE GOVERNMENT CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT:

In accordance with Sections 88 and 119 of the Sea Customs Act VIII of 1878, under instructions from the Collector of Customs, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the Town Custom House, on TUESDAY, the 19th May, 1914, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), the following unclaimed and confiscated goods:—

5 drums and 2 cases spirit, Electri bulbs, Tabocco, Glassware, Chinaware, Tinware, Earthenware, (Electric appliances), Provisions, Soap, Fish-oil, Vaseline, Lampshades, Hardware, Periodicals, Acid Casks, Pet Jelly, Rice, Caster Seeds, Garlic, Pepper, Washing Soda, Wire, Steel Circles, Steel joints, Firebricks, Marble pieces, Planks and other various articles.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS, SWEEPINGS, ETC., AT THE G. I. P. RAILWAY, WARI BUNDER GOODS DEPOT.

In accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Railway Act IX of 1890, under instruction from the G. I. P. Railway Company, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 29th May, 1914, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Wari Bunder Goods Depot:—

Cotton-seed, linseed, rapeseed, wheat, harda, tuly, cawari, G. nutseeds, gunny, C. P. goods, Iron weights, caster seeds, wooden cradle, old papers, silk thread, empty drums, iron safe, coir ropes, grocery, moha flowers, Jagree salt, empty casks, curry powder, old records, condemned sheets, bags of sweeping and other miscellaneous goods.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED AND CONFISCATED GOODS, BELONGING TO THE GOVERNMENT CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

In accordance with Sections 88 and 119 of the Sea Customs Act VIII of 1878, under instructions from the Collector of Customs, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the Town Custom House, on TUESDAY, the 19th May, 1914, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), the following unclaimed and confiscated goods:—

MENESSE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 14th May, 1914.

J. S. MODY & CO

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

24-26, Bank Street, Fort.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE TO-MORROW FRIDAY THE 15TH MAY, AT 2-30 P.M., (S.T.), GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO HOUSE DECORATORS AND MERCHANTS.

AUCTION SALE OF 25 CASES JAPANESE CURIOS.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 15th May, 1914, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., will sell by Public Auction on Esplanade Road, Fort, opposite the Rajabai Tower, in the shop lately occupied by Messrs. Thomson and Taylor, by order of the office concerned, ex S. S. "Colombo Maru" a consignment of 25 cases Japanese curious, comprising of brocaded flower vases, electric lamps, lamp holders, incense burners, brocaded jars, jardiniers, bowls, cake plates, table ornaments, brocaded coffee sets, chocolate sets, umbrella stands, Gogusoku sets lamp holders, ice bowls, candle stands, fancy plates, milk pots, metsuzoroi, sugar pots, jam pots, coffee cups, tea cups, saucers, brocaded elephants, perfume holders, ash plates, coffee sets with trays, sigi flower vase, Himyakira bowls etc., etc.

The above will be sold in small convenient lots to suit the requirements of the intending purchasers, and is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE ON SUNDAY, 17TH MAY, AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

On SUNDAY, the 17th day of May, 1914, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 35 Bandora Hill, on the Road leading to Saint Mary's Church, near the Seree Road Bandora valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood household furniture by Dewji Canji, John Roberts and others comprising of sliding dining table, bentwood arm chairs, Ratnagiri made sideboard, dinner waggons, dumbwaiters, meat-safe, rich glass and porcelainware, large ice box with refrigerator, tables and teapoys, handsome cabinets, corner cabinets, Genoa velvet upholstered drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, sweet toned upright grand cottage piano by Zemmermain, table ornaments, office tables, iron bedsteads, mirror door almiras, clothes and gown presses, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, chest of drawers, Centeur free wheeled bicycle, aluminium utensils etc., etc.

The property of Alick Dunn, Esqr., Chief Assistant Engineer, Bombay Municipality.

Catalogue will be published and the property is on view.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 14th May, 1914.

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AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.,

No. 22. APOLLO STREET, FORT.

On SATURDAY, the 16th instant, at 3-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

At 2 p.m. (S. T.).

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred dog cart, in good order.

1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.

1 second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.

1 Bay Waler horse, quiet in harness.

The property of the late Mr. Nanabhoy Byramji Jeejibhoy.

1 handsome strong English built Boot shape London on C. Springs in very good order.

1 handsome strong English built rubber tyred bicycle wheels glass fronted miniature brougham, in very good order.

1 pair of handsome strong bay waler horses, both go well in single and double harness.

1 handsome strong bay waler horse, goes well in harness.

1 set of double harness nearly new and one set of single harness nearly new.

1 set second-hand double harness and one set second single harness.

On TUESDAY, the 19th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Queen's Road, No. 20, next to Officers' Mess, near Marine Lines Station, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, rich glassware, crockery and platedware, one large dining table, arm and without arm chairs, sideboards, dumbwaiters, table and hall lamps, rich carpets, drawing room sofas and chairs, handsome cabinets, ornaments, corner whatnots, teapoys, one cottage piano, glass-door book cases, writing tables, blackwood open carved furniture one revolving top writing table with master-key single and double bedsteads, dressing and wash-hand tables, cloth and gown almyrahs, and presses, fancy teapoys, bentwood chairs, reclining sofas, one large ice-box, China matting, copper utensils, etc., etc.

The property used by Commander-Major A. L. F. Smith, 2nd Queen's Own Victoria Rajput Light Infantry, and others.

The property of another gentleman—

One handsome strong English rubber-tyred vis-a-vis, by Holmes with a strong bay waler horse and a set of brass mounted harness.

One handsome strong rubber-tyred landaulette nearly new.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

Under instructions from the Executors of the late Mr. Dadabhoy Nusserwanji Kerawala, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 14th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction at Nana Shanker Seth's Wadi, Thakordwar:—

11 victorias and 22 horses and sets of harnesses, etc.

2 vis-a-vis and 2 arab horses.

The above is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF YARN.

On THURSDAY, the 21st instant, at 3 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction at the Noor Mill's Godown Elphinstone Road, by order of the Noor Mill and on account and risk of Vithaldas Bhawanidas:—

109 Bales each 300 lbs. Yarn No. 20½.
18 Bales each 400 lbs. Yarn No. 6½.
11 Bales each 400 lbs. Yarn No. 2/10.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & Co.,

Bombay, 14th May, 1914.

Dr. O. S. MARDEN'S

INSPIRATIONAL BOOKS.

(1) GETTING ON. A book replete with Messages of Inspiration for every reader.
(2) PUSHING TO THE FRONT. A world-famous book which has proved the turning point in many careers.
(3) PEACE, POWER AND PLENTY. A great book on the New Thought line.
(4) THE SECRET OF ACHIEVEMENT. A book of inspiration and incentive to young and old.
(5) HE CAN WHO THINKS HE CAN. A series of straight-from-the-shoulder talks on Success in life.
(6) THE YOUNG MAN ENTERING BUSINESS. A most practical collection of "Talks to Young Men."
(7) THE MIRACLE OF RIGHT THOUGHT. A valuable book that is bringing new life and new power to thousands.
(8) BE GOOD TO YOURSELF. Points out how to keep in first class condition, physically and mentally.

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TAILORING & OUTFITTING ESTABLISHMENT.

CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY.
SHOP No. 1, ARCADE FOOT PATH.

Just received a large stock of—

Abbotts' Waterproof Coats.
Hats, Helmets and Caps.
Shirts, Collars and Ties.
Gladstone and Kit Bags.
Holdalls and Stocks.
Leather and Steel Trunks.
Scotch Maud Rugs.
Ready-made Clothes, etc., etc.

Defy Competition in Quality and Price.

Trial Solicited.

TYEBBHOY & SHAIKH HOSSONALLY.

AMUSEMENTS.

LA SCALA (Ltd.)

6-30 TWICE NIGHTLY **10.**

Bandmann-Rickards' Circuit.

Last night of Present "BILL"

SWAN AND VESTA Caster Duo.

GEO. CAVE | OLIVE WEST
PERRY Bros. | MARIE ROBIN

Miss NESTA VERNEY

MANUEL DE FRA

And our Exclusive Pictures.

TO-MORROW

Starring Engagemen of

FERRY CORWEY

FERRY CORWEY

FUNNY MUSICAL CLOWN

He caused quite a Furore in Calcutta

FERRY CORWEY

Will tickle you Silly

MYLES

STAVORDALE QUINTETTE

Lovers of GOOD MUSIC

MUST come and hear them

THE ONLY ACT OF ITS KIND IN THE WORLD

BOOK NOW—PLAN AT ROSE & Co.

ORCHESTRA STALLS Rs. **3** and Rs. **2.**

To-Night! To-Night!

A Great American Detective Drama.

"CHELSEA 7750"

A Story of the Metropolitan Secret Service Featuring.

The Thrilling Adventures of Detective Kirby

THE SEXTON BLAKE OF AMERICA.

A Splendid Picture—Play—6,000 Feet long.

Exclusively booked by the

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

Vivid pictures of life in a great city, the under-world of crime, and the clever methods employed by the New York police in tracing a daring gang of criminals.

DON'T MISS THIS GREAT FEATURE!

3 Shows nightly—7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, 10 to 11-15.

Saturday & Sunday. { Prize Show—5-30 to 6-45. Extra Show—11-15 to 12-30.

Charni Road. **FILMS FOR SALE OR HIRE.** Tel. No. 1271.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

TREMENDOUS SUCCESS

o t he

LYRICAL FOUR

IRIS EDGAR—Soprano Soubrette
CISSIE O'KEEFE—Contralto
KENNEDY BLACK—Light Comedian
CLIFFORD O'KEEFE—Basso.

WHAT HAPPENED TO MARY.

G. I. P.

BYCULLA MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Members are hereby informed that the Whist Drive and Dance on Tennis court will take place on Monday the 18th instant at 9-30 p.m. (S. T.)

Entrance Re. 1 each.

Valuable prizes will be given.

THE ANNUAL

EMPIRE DAY

FANCY DRESS BALL

will take place on Monday the 25th instant at 9-30 p.m. (S. T.) on Tennis Court.

Members .. .. Free

Non-Member with one Lady. } in fancy costume Rs. 2.

Do. Do. in evening dress Rs. 3.

Extra Lady .. .. .. Re. 1.

W. H. COOK,
Hony. Secretary.

LUCKNOW SPRING MEETING, 1915.

(Under R. C. T. C. Rules of Racing).

THURSDAY, SATURDAY AND MONDAY, 28TH AND 30TH OF JANUARY AND 1ST OF FEBRUARY, 1915.

(SECOND DAY:—SATURDAY, 30TH JANUARY).

1. THE CIVIL SERVICE CUP.—Rs. 8,000 (of which Rs. 2,000 presented by the Members of the Civil Service in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, and Rs. 6,000 from the Fund). The second Pony will receive Rs. 2,000 and the third Rs. 1,000 out of the entire stakes.

A Highweight Handicap for Country Bred Ponies 14-2 and under and English and Australasian Ponies 14-1 and under.

DISTANCE.—6 furlongs.

Topweight of Handicap not to exceed 10st. 7lbs.

ENTRANCE.—2nd June, Rs. 50, and 2nd July, Rs. 75, 31st August, Rs. 100, 1st November, Rs. 150 and 12th January 1915 when the Race will close, Rs. 200 with Rs. 50 extra for each Pony not struck out by 12 noon on Monday, 25th January, 1915 and a Starting Sweep of Rs. 50 to go to the Fund.

(FIRST DAY:—THURSDAY, 28th January).

2. THE ROYAL CALCUTTA TURF CLUB STEEPLE CHASE.—Rs. 3,000 to the winner, Rs. 300 to the second and Rs. 200 to the third, Rs. 50 to every other Horse completing the Course. Rs. 2,000 presented by the Royal Calcutta Turf Club, the remainder from the Fund.

A Highweight Handicap Steeple Chase for Horses.

DISTANCE.—About 3 miles.

ENTRANCE.—2nd June, Rs. 20, 2nd July, Rs. 35, 31st August, Rs 50, 1st November, Rs. 65 and 12th January 1915 when the Race will close Rs. 80 with Rs. 15 extra for each Horse not struck out by 12 noon on Saturday, 23rd January and Rs. 15 more if not struck out by 12 noon the day before the race.

J. H. F. FOWNES,
Secretary, Lucknow Races.

Race Office, Dilkusha, Oudh, 2nd May, 1914.

Are you losing weight? Muscles weak and flabby? Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract builds up broken-down tissues and produces sound healthy flesh—increases your weight.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN DENTISTRY AT POPULAR PRICES.

DR. CARR, DENTAL SURGEON,

who has taken over THE DENTAL PRACTICE OF

DR. CHAS. BOYES,

107, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY,

is a leading specialist in English and American Dental Surgery and is at the head of his profession with 25 years' highest experience in Europe, Asia, America, and Australia. He has made special study in every branch of Dentistry, including the treatment by Electricity and Dental X Ray and High Frequency apparatus, of Pyorrhoea Alveolares, Septic roots, Chronic Alveolar Abscess, Periodontites, Trigeminal Neuralgia and all diseases of the Oral Cavity.

All operations are rendered absolutely painless by Dr. Carr's special local Anaesthetic. From 1 to 20 teeth may be extracted at a sitting (without the slightest feeling or pain).

Artificial Teeth are fitted by the latest and every known method. Gold Crown and Bridge work.

Gold, Amalgam, Cement and Porcelain fillings. By Dr. Carr's anaesthetic nerves in Teeth may be destroyed (entirely painless) before filling.

Dr. Carr has recently returned from London where he visited the last Congress of the Greatest Dental Exhibitions in the world, where he has secured the latest antiseptic appliances and has installed them here in his Dental Surgery.

Because of his very fine equipped Dental rooms he is able to reduce the time occupied on orders to a minimum, consequently he can ask *the lowest possible fees* for the Highest Grade by Dental Service. (All work guaranteed). (Consultations Free).

If you consult Dr. Carr you will receive the benefit of his great experience and will be advised as to the best system which is suitable for your individual case *at the lowest possible cost.*

Dr. Carr has received large numbers of testimonials in praise of his excellent work: Painless system and moderate charges.

Hours:—9 a.m. to 6 p.m.
Sundays: 10 to 12.
Also by appointment.
Note the address—
(Opposite the Clock Tower.)
107, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

When you go visiting—don't have a headache, and be out of sorts. Carry Stearns' Headache Cure, make your stay pleasant. Headache relieved immediately.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 13.

The only rainfall occurred in Burma and parts of North-east India. The chief falls are:—Table Island, Diamond Island and Tavoy, one inch; Maymyo, one and a half; Jeesore, one.

The temperature continues low over the Punjab, and the United Provinces, but is now nearly normal in the rest of the country. The disturbance reported yesterday, developed into a storm of considerable intensity near the centre of the Bay.

Forecast:— Increase of rainfall on the coast of the Bay.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 13th May 1914, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Temperature continues in defect.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly clouded at Allahabad and clear elsewhere. Temperature continues generally in defect.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in Sind and the north-western districts of Rajputana and clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is in defect at Bikaner and Kotah. At Jacobabad day temperature is in defect but night temperature is in excess.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear in Central India West and lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect at Neemuch and normal or in excess elsewhere. Temperature is nearly normal.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in excess. Maximum temperature has risen slightly but is still generally in defect; minimum temperature is also below normal at Amraoti, Chanda and Hoshangabad.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly clouded in the extreme southern districts and clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect.

General Remarks.—Trichinopoly reports light rain. No rainfall of importance appears likely.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, the 13th of May 1914.

STATION.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st Jan. to date.	Variation 1st Jan. to Date
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	85.2	70.7	55	..	11.55	..
Do. (10th)	90.6	80.3	52	..	4.54	0.61
Jask	88.9	76.5	93	..	4.54	0.47
Do.	..	..	..	..	..	0.47
Muskat	97.7	87.4	54	..	2.41	—1.29
Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	97.5	72.8	40	..	1.88	0.10
Rawalpindi	85.7	57.2	45	..	16.13	5.47
Lahore	89.3	63.8	51	..	5.50	1.50
Sirsa	96.5	64.0	37	..	3.01	0.90
Ambala	91.7	65.1	56	..	5.00	—1.14
Delhi	94.8	72.6	37	..	2.62	—0.76
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	101.1	76.1	40	..	1.49	—0.50
Mainpuri	99.3	71.5	35	..	3.37	0.81
Jhansi	100.3	78.2	27	..	1.82	—0.18
Cawnpore	98.0	73.5	40	..	2.67	0.43
Allahabad	100.6	75.5	37	..	3.54	1.19
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobad	105.3	82.8	44	..	2.45	1.08
Karachi	89.7	79.0	83	..	2.11	0.50
Ajmer	101.6	76.3	26	..	2.73	1.11
Jalpore	104.2	75.1	20	..	1.08	—0.65
Kotah	106.2	80.6	29	..	1.62	0.20
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Deesa	97.3	75.8	73	..	1.04	0.46
Bhuj	88.3	80.2	77	..	0.40	—0.29
Dwarka	86.1	79.3	82	..	0.11	—0.38
Veraval	103.1	75.9	74	..	0.17	—0.38
Rajkot	107.0	78.6	70	..	0.04	—0.66
Bhavnagar	99.9	79.4	67	..	0.04	—0.39
Surat	104.4	80.1	70	..	0.95	0.50
Ahmedabad	102.5	78.4	67	..	0.19	—0.36
Deesa	102.8	78.7	67	..	0.68	—0.24
Neemuch	99.3	78.1	59	..	1.65	0.61
Indore	..	..	..	..	..	..
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	101.3	77.3	42	..	8.02	5.01
Saugor	100.4	76.3	28	..	2.83	0.15
Hoshangabad	103.0	74.7	33	..	2.52	0.53
Khandwa	102.3	80.0	53	..	1.26	—0.09
Akola	102.6	78.5	53	..	2.10	—0.11
Amraoti	104.2	74.7	43	0.03	3.02	0.61
Nagpur	105.1	79.7	25	..	5.53	2.30
Chanda	104.1	76.0	28	..	6.50	2.91
Raipur	103.7	82.1	42	..	5.51	2.45
KONKAN—						
Bombay	92.5	77.7	72	..	0.15	—0.50
Ratnagiri	91.0	79.5	67	..	0.03	—0.78
Mormugao	90.0	81.2	70	..	0.38	—1.81
Karwar	88.7	81.4	72	..	0.20	—2.32
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	102.4	76.1	54	..	1.40	0.21
Ahmednagar	98.1	71.1	49	..	0.60	—1.10
Poona	96.4	77.6	68	..	0.21	—1.68
Sholapur	103.2	78.4	43	..	0.28	—2.15
Bijapur	101.4	73.1	50	..	0.44	—1.93
Belgaum	92.0	68.6	41	..	2.80	—1.84
Aurangabad	98.4	75.2	52	..	2.08	0.29
Nizamabad (Indur)	108.0	76.7	30	..	0.91	—2.02
Hyderabad	102.0	82.3	38	..	2.02	—1.46
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	91.1	82.6	65	..	2.60	—3.11
Calicut	89.5	77.5	85	0.04	6.26	—6.99
Cochin	90.9	79.7	81	0.01	9.72	—9.33
Colombo	88.6	80.3	83	0.14	42.27	0.01
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	97.8	83.2	80	..	2.60	5.20
Bellary	104.0	81.1	60	..	1.40	—2.56
Cuddapah	106.1	81.4	51	..	5.48	—0.23
Madras	104.2	81.5	52	..	30.79	9.49
Bangalore	98.0	70.2	74	..	5.84	—1.21
Coimbatore	95.9	71.7	86	0.02	4.91	—3.55
Trichinopoly	103.3	76.1	75	0.11	12.47	0.2
Negapatam	100.7	80.3	72	..	54.79	23.9

THE PROBLEM OF HEDWIG.

GERMAN GIRL WHO IS OUTGROWING HER HOME.

Hedwig Kaltwasser, the twelve-year-old daughter of a builder in the village of Sinzig, some distance from Cologne, may flatter herself on having received the highest offer ever made to a girl of her age in Germany. The sum,—unfortunately not stated publicly—has been offered by a music-hall agent who is anxious that the girl shall appear on the stage to display her most extraordinary size and strength, says the Berlin correspondent of "The Standard."

Born May 7, 1902, she was able to wear her mother's clothes before she reached the age of five without them appearing much too large for her. On going to school it was soon found that it was useless to expect her to sit on one of the common benches, as they were far too small. Twice specially high seats were made for her own use, but finally a few months ago the second of those became so absurdly too small that the girl had to stay at home until another was made for her. Her parents are people of normal size, but she is already a head taller than her father, and measures 5ft. 11½in. and weighs 17st. 4lb.

She is stated to be "still growing," and the doctors say that there is nothing wrong with her, but she will not be allowed to accept the agent's offer until she has passed the age of thirteen.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour say, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F., and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 13th May 1914 was 30.011 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch. for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the steam at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .910 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 12th May 1914.

Means of observations taken at 4 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.			
Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	..	..	Inches. 29.787
Temperature of Air	..	..	degree 85.8
Wet Bulb Thermometer	..	..	.. 77.9
Dew Point	..	..	.. 75.0
Relative humidity of Air	..	..	.. 0.706
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)			1.4
Maximum temperature of Air	..	..	degrees 92.5
Minimum do do	..	..	.. 81.8
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight			WNW.
Movement of Wind do	..	..	miles 172

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tide in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time; depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	HIGH WATER. Depth on Sill.	LOW WATER. Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time	LOW WATER. Depth on Sill
	May	h m	ft. in	May	h m	ft. in
W	13	m 1 9	26 10	13	m 7 8	14 7
		2 10 a	29 2		8 13 a	19 1
Th	14	m 1 55	25 11	14	m 7 52	15 10
		1 57 a	28 2		9 13 a	19 7
F	15	m 2 46	26 0	15	m 8 40	17 3
		3 4 7 a	27 2		10 28 a	19 11
S	16	m 3 45	24 1	16	m 9 37	18 8
		4 42 a	26 3		11 41 a	19 10
Sun	17	m 4 58	23 6	17	m 10 46	19 9
		5 43 a	25 6			
M	18	m 6 24	23 6	18	m 0 43	19 6
		6 45 a	5 2		0 11 a	20 5
Tu	19	m 7 52	23 11	19	m 1 38	19 0
		7 41 a	25 0		1 27 a	20 8

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

May 13 (Wednesday) Sunrise 6h. 6m. Sunset 7h. 3m
" 14 (Thursday) " 6h. 7m. " 7h. 3m.
" 15 (Friday) " 6h. 6m. " 7h. 4 m.
" 16 (Saturday) " 6h. 6m. " 7h. 4 m.
" 17 (Sunday) " 6h. 5m. " 7h. 4 m.
" 18 (Monday) " 6h. 4m. " 7h. 6 m
" 19 (Tuesday) " 6h. 3m. " 7h. 7 m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—New Moon, April 25th. 4h 51·9m p.m.; First Quarter, May 3rd 11h. 52·0m. a.m., Full Moon, 10th, 8h. 0·8m. a. m.; Last Quarter, 17th 3h a. m. 2·41

THE HIDDEN PLAGUE.

SIR VICTOR HORSLEY ON THE EDUCATION OF CHILDREN.

Sir Victor Horsley, the surgeon, at the twenty-ninth meeting of the Royal Commission on Veneral Diseases, said the education of the public in regard to such diseases was enormously important. He thought that children should be instructed in sex matters. If the nature study part of elementary education were extended and every child taught the groundwork of hygiene—the health of the body—the instruction in sex matters could without injury gradually be brought into the mind of the child.

So far as education related to reproduction in man it should be given individually and not as class instruction. In secondary schools children should receive full instruction. Instruction was also necessary at present for adults.

Sir Victor explained the difficulty with which doctors are frequently faced in public health matters by reason of the law of libel. It was obvious that a doctor ought to be able to warn somebody who to his knowledge was likely to be infected with venereal disease, but under the law as it stood he would render himself liable to a libel action and would undoubtedly be ruined. A doctor ought to be able to state what he thought was the cause of a particular desease, but the information should only be given to people who had a right to demand it.

He was in favour of the confidential notification of venereal diseases to the medical officer of health. Such a system would not improbably be resented. The notification of scarlet fever was violently resisted at first, but there is no difficulty about it now. The experience of the last twenty-five or thirty years led to the conclusion that venereal diseases were decreasing in virulence; but is was his impression that they were extremely prevalent.

Dr. Florence Willey, assistant physician for diseases of women at the Royal Free Hospital, said she was strongly of opinion that any scheme of notification by name would defeat the end in view. She advocated that all material sent for diagnosis thought the instruction of young people in matters of sex hygiene was very desirable.

A BLESSING TO SUFFERERS OF URETHRAL DISCHARGES.

"GUNC" CURES WITHOUT COPAIBA, SANTAL OIL or any injurious **INTERNAL** Medicines **PAINLESS POSITIVE** cure in **3** days with instant relief, Re. **1** and Rs. **2**.

Money returned if not cured.

OF ALL DEALERS.

D. Specific Co.,

FORT, MEDOWS STREET.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

May 13th.			
S.S. President	Schutt	Durban	April 13
S.S. Colenso	Branton	Hull	April 6
S.S. Ocean	Christiansen	Calcutta	May 2
S.S. Lhasa	Manley	Karachi	May 11

DEPARTURES.

May 13th.			
S.S. Orangemoor	Moffett	Genoa & Antwerp	
S.S. Manin	Fenais	Calcutta via Colombo	

The following vessels obtain their portclearances yesterday.

S.S. City of Birmingham	Haughton	Karachi
S.S. Clan Macdougal	Price	Dunkirk
S.S. Warturm	Krull	Hamburg and Bremen via Karachi
S.S. Onda	Pittam	Calcutta
S.S. Bankura	Whytehead	Persian Gulf via Karachi
S.S. Dumra	Anderson	Busreh via Karachi
S.S. Banca	Garwood	Kobe etc.

The following vessels began to load yesterday.

Steamer	*Nera	for Noumea etc.
"	Saigon Maru	for Kobe etc.
"	Colenso	for Hull etc.
"	President	for Durban etc.

* To Arrive.

S.S. President:—The German East African Line steamer President, 2,086 tons, Captain T. Schutt, arrived in harbour yesterday from Durban, which port she had left on April 13, with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Colenso:—The Wilson Line steamer Colenso, 2,552 tons,, Captain H. Bartin, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Hull, which port she had left on April 6, with a general cargo.

S.S. Ocean:—The steamer Ocean, 2,460 tons, Captain T. Christiansen, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, which port she had left on May 2, with a cargo of coal.

S.S. Lhasa:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Lhasa, 951 tons, Captain H. Manley, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, which port she had left on May 11, with a general coal and passengers.

S.S. City of Birmingham:—The City Line steamer City of Birmingham, 4,838 tons, Captain W. J. Haughton, will sail to-day for Karachi, with same bottom cargo.

S.S. Clan Macdougal:—The Clan Line steamer Clan Macdougal, 2,975 tons, Captain W. H. Price, will sail to-day for Dunkirk, with a general cargo.

S.S. Warturm:—The Hansa Line steamer Warturm, 3,127 tons, Captain M. Krull, will sail to-day for Hamburg and Bremen via Karachi, with a general and same bottom cargo.

S.S. Onda:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Onda, 3,409 tons, Captain F. G. Pittam, will sail to-day for Calcutta, with ballast.

S.S. Bankura:—The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Bankura, 1,904 tons, Captain T. B. H. Whytehead, will sail to-day for Persian Gulf via Kraachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Dumra:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Dumra, 762 tons, Captain A. T. Anderson, will sail to-day for Busreh via Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Banca:—The P. and O. S. N. Coy's steamer Banca, 5,743 tons, Captain A. B. Garwood, will sail to-day for Kobe etc., with a general cargo.

S.S. Silesia:—The Austrian Lloyd steamer Silesia, left Trieste on the 10th instant, and is due here via Karachi on the 4th proximo.

S.S. City of Calcutta:—The Ellerman Line, steamer City of Calcutta, outward bound passed the Canal on the 12th instant and is due to arrive at Bombay in the afternoon of the 22nd instant.

P. DOCK.

Wednesday May 13th, 1914.

SHED STEAMER	CAPT.	AGENTS
A Onda	Pittam	M. M. & Co
B Logician	Yeates	K. N. & Co
C&E. City of Birmingham	Haughton	K. N. & Co.
D. & E. Chakrata	Macfarlane	M. M. & Co
D & E Quilca	Foss	M. M. & Co
F Den of Ewnie	White	K. N. & Co
H Punctua	Handcock	M. M. & Co
K Bankura	Whytehead	M. M. & Co
M. Tanyabi	Kass A. M.	Ewat & Co
N Umzumbi	Robertson	W. & A. G. & Co
O Greenbank	Pettlam	W. & A. G. & Co
P Solfels	Schmidt	W. & A. G. & Co

V. DOCK.

2 Hiyla	Maclean	W. & A. G. & Co
4 Clan	Macneil	Gunn J. M. & Co
5 Clan Macdoyall	Price	J. F. & Co
6 Keelung	Machenzil	K. N. & Co
7 Warturn	Knull	W. & A. G. & Co
7 Delta	La Mare	P. & O. S. N. & Co
8 Havraise	Salus	J. M. & Co
9 Corsinia	Premuda	W. & A. G. & Co
10 & 11 Clan Chattan	Pill	J. F. & Co
12&13 Kalimba	Webb M.	J. F. & Co
14. Cape Finisterre	Wilson	J. F. & Co
15 Java Maru	Fuchigami	O. S. K.

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Persia	Bradshaw	P. & O. S. N. & Co
3 Marienbad	Bednarz	A. L. S. N. Co
3 Elgin	Potts	M. M. & Co
5 Banca	Garwood	P. & O. S. N. & Co.
6 Gutenfels	Fischbeck	W. & A. G. & Co

HARBOUR WHARF.

Homayun	Courtens	T. M. & Co

H. W. A. D.

Bahrein	Ternel	Arab Steamer

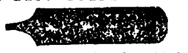
VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Aviemoor	Krefod	T. Jeewandas & Co
Bahadur	Peet	T. M. & Co
Budrie	Mathews	Arab Steamer.
Clematis	Gunn	J. M. & Co
Chindivara	Horley	M. M. & Co
Chupra	Whittingham	M. M. & Co
Colenso	Branton	J. F. & Co
Dumra	Anderson	M. M. & Co
Etonian	Davies	T. M. & Co
Glenelbi	Reid	T. M. & Co
Itonus	Carey	M. M. & Co
Kola	King	M. M. & Co
Lindula	Lane	M. M. & Co
Inverness	Venus	A. Y. & Co
Iran	Peabody	K. N. & Co
Marienbad	Bednarz	A. L. S. N. Co
Ocean	Christiasen	
Penhallow	Home	Hill Son & Thomas
Penang Maru	Murizumi	N. Y. K.
Reichenfels	Kisbeth	W. & A. G. & Co
President	Schutt	A. S. & Co
Barpeta	Alton	M. M. & Co.
Roserle	White	G. Arburthnote
Blake	Hill	A. Y. & Co
Silverdale	Mc. Leod	T. M. & Co
Salsette	Vine	P. & O. S. N. & Co
Saint Michal	Mc. Curdy	M. M. Shoostri
Sumatra	Potter	P. & O. S. N. & Co
Saigon Maru	Yamaguchi	O. S. K.
Uba	Oliver	M. M. & Co
Ujina	Abbott	M. M. & Co

S-V-R PENS

(S.V.R.ITER)

BRITAIN'S BEST GOLDEN METAL PEN



Does not corrode or break and helps to give strength & character to the writing

SIX ANNAS PER BOX

Made by Macniven & Cameron, Ltd., and sold by stationers & dealers throughout India & the East

CROMPTONS FANS.

THREE ALUMINIUM BLADES, 60 INCHES SWEEP,

Rs. 83 each.

THREE ALUMINIUM BLADES, 36 INCHES SWEEP,

Rs. 45 each.

THE MOST ECONOMICAL FANS OBTAINABLE

CROMPTONS BOMBAY, Ld.,

35-37, APOLLO STREET.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

THE MONEY MARKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, May 12th.

Consols 2½ %	74 ⅜plus 7.16
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs.	25.16½plus ½
Rentes 3 %	66⅞plus ⅛
Berlin Cheques on London	20.49unchgd.
Bar Silver Spot	26⅞
Bar Silver 2 months hence	26 15.16—1.16
Closing Tone of silver:—Fall caused by absence of buying order.	
Rupee Paper 3½ %	63¾unchgd.
Exchange on India 30 d-st. (Bank buying Rate)	½13.16unchgd.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 3 % since 29th January 1914	
3½ % India Stock (Sterling Loan)	88unchgd.
Discount Bank Bills 3 m-st.	2½unchgd.
„ Indian Bank Bills 6 m-st.	3½unchgd.
„ Fine Trade Bills 3 months.	3½unchgd.
„ „ „ „ 6 „	3⅝unchgd.
Bar Gold (per oz.)	77.9
Interest day to day loans	1½unchgd.
„ 7 day market loans	2unchgd.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, May 12th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	14,000
„ Exports to Great Britain	15,000
„ „ to Continent	19,000
Futures at New York July	12.40plus 20
Futures at New York Oct.	11.75plus 14
Advanced on Foreign buying and on unfavorable weather reports.	
Spot Cotton at New York	13.20plus 20
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	13½unchgd.
Tone of Spot Cotton:—Firm.	
Futures at New Orleans July	12.80plus 15
Futures at New Orleans Oct.	11.79 plus14
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	8½unchgd.
Demand Bills	4.88unchgd.
Silver Commercial Bars	58½—¼

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, May 12th.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	8,000
„ Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	500
„ Imports	46,000

Tone of Liverpool Cotton. Spot:—Fair demand steady.
Tone of Liverpool Cotton. Futures steady.
Tone of Manchester Market quiet but firm.

Mid. Americans	7.37 plus 5
Egyptian F.G.F.	9.10unchgd.
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	July 12.32plus 12
	Oct. 11.69 „ 8
New York Official noon call	July 12.32 „ 12
	Oct. 11.69 „ 8
New Orleans 10 a.m.	July 12.76 „ 11
	Oct. 11.75 „ 10

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	
M.J.	7.02 plus5
J.J.	6.87 „ 5
J.A.	6.84 „ 5
A.S.	6.68 „ 4
S.O.	6.45 „ 3
O.N.	6.35 „ 3
N.D.	6.28 „ 2
D.J.	6.26 „ 2
J.F.	6.26 „ 2
F.M.	6.27 „ 3

(received mutilated).

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

London, May 12th.

Good Bengal M.G.	4⅝
F. G. „ „	4¾
Fine „ „	4⅞
Good Bhownuggur	5 7.16
F. G. „	5 15.16
Fine „	5 11.16
Fine M.G. Bhownuggur	5 11.16
Good Oomra M.G.	5½
F. G. „ „	5⅝
Fine „ „	5¾
Good M.G. Oomra	5¼
Fine M.G. Oomra	5⅜
Good Broach	5 13.16
F. G. „	5 31.32
Fine „	6⅛
Good Khandeish	5⅜
F. G. „	5 ½

LIVERPOOL COTTON GOODS.

Liverpool, May 12th.

Tone 'Dhooties" and "Shirtings" very firm and advancing.	
Tone "Cloths" steady moderate business.	
Weft American 54's	11½
Weft Egyptian 80's	17
Tone "Yarns"	steady.
Weft Egyptian 32's	12
Twist 32's W.T.C.	10¼
„ 32's B.	10¼
„ 36's W T.C.	10¾
„ 36's B.	10⅜
„ 42's	11½
„ American 60's	14¾
„ Egyptian 60's	16½
„ „ 80's	20⅜
Grey Shirtings 39" by 37½ 38 yards 16 by12—8lbs. Red Heading.	7.7
Grey Shirtings 44" by 39 yards 14 by 13—8lbs.	8.1
White Nainsooks 28" by 18 yards 16 by 13 to 16—15 Range	2.8
White Mulls 28" by 18 yards 14 by 12 Green Ends	2½
Cloth Gunnis's 36" G. 20 cif.	2.10½
G's Bannermills Twist	11½
Geo. Mayalls Yarns	11 5.16
F.G.F. Tinnivelly cif Liverpool	5 9.16
Buyers or Sellers	nominal
Months.	May-June
Water Twist American 30's	10½
„ „ „ 40's	11½
Mule „ „ 40's	11¼
„ „ „ 50's	12⅝
„ „ „ 60's	14⅞
„ „ Egyptian 40's	16
„ „ „ 50's	16½
„ „ „ 60's	17½

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, May, 12th.

WHEAT.

Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F May-June; London sellers	38plus ¼
F.A.Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. May-June; Hull value firm	37½plus ¼
South American Rozario Santa Fe—60lbs. sellers May-June; firm unchanged	34
Barletta Russo—62½lbs. nominal May-June; firm unchanged	34¾
South Australian sellers May-June;	37½plus ½

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore 416lbs. 85 % ex-Ship May-June; Antwerp nominal unchanged	53½
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs. ex-Ship New Terms May-June; Dunkirk sellers unchanged	54¾
Rapeseed, Brown, 416lbs. ex-Ship New Terms May-June; Antwerp Buyers firm	50—½
Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship May-June; Dunkirk sellers quiet	51¼
Linseed Calcutta New Terms May-June; London, sellers, easier	48.6—3d
Linseed Argentine (La Plata) May-June Hamburg sellers quiet unchanged	45⅜
Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) May-June; Hull sellers quiet unchanged	£6-0-0

METALS.

Standard Copper G.M.B.	£63¼plus ½
Copper Braziers	£77½plus ½
Yellow Metal unchanged	6¾

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal value unchanged	11
Arrivals:—"Semiramis"	

SUGAR.

German granulated Sugar C. & F. India (double bags) sellers Jniy-August; unchanged	12.8½
Hunoorian Crystals Sugar C. & F. India nominal Oct.-Dec.; unchanged	12
German Beet-root 88 % sellers May	9.4½plus ¼
German Beet-root 88 % sellers Oct.-Dec.;	9.7—¼
After being easier, closed steadier.	
E.A.R. & Similar Crystals C. & F. India sellers May-August; very quiet unchanged	13.3¾
Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Calcutta nominal nothing offered.	
Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Bombay nominal nothing offered quiet.	
Raw Java Nos. 16-18 C. & F. Calcutta July-Dec.; value	10.6—¾
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi July-Dec.; value	10.7½—¾
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta July-Dec.; value unchanged	11.9
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi July-Dec.; value quiet nothing doing unchanged	11.10½

Liverpool, May 11th

(Delayed owing mutilation).

WOOL OPENING REPORT.

Wool sales opened to-day quiet but steady	
Total amount to be offered	36,000
Vicanere First White:—No quotation.	
Vicanere ordinary white highest 11 pence.	
Vicanere ordinary white lowest 10 pence	
Candahar first white no quotation.	
Candahar ordinary white highest	11
Candahar ordinary white lowest	9½
Bicanere white highest	10½
Bicanere white lowest	9½

RUBBER.

Para Rubber May-June; Buyers easier 2.10—½d

When you go visiting—don't have a headache, and be out of sorts. Carry Stearns' Headache Cure, make your stay pleasant. Headache relieved immediately.

BOMBAY MARKET.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Bombay, 13th May 1914.

Packages.	*Rs.*	*From*	*Banks.*
69 bars silver	1,50,000	Shanghai	Internaation.

EXCHANGE.

Rates are unchanged, but there is very little business doing on either side of the account.

We quote:—

BANKS SELLING—	s.	d.
T. T. ready	1	3 31-32
D. D. mail	1	4
T. T. forward, 15 Aug.	1	4
BANKS BUYING—		
Private D. D. ready	1	4 1-16
Credits 3 m-s ready	1	4 3-16
„ „ forward, 15th July	1	4 7-32
„ 6 m-s ready	1	4 11-32
Francs 3 m-s ready		170
Marks „ „		138¼
60 days Hongkong		143
„ „ Shanghai		193
„ „ Japan		150

BULLION.

Bar Silver in London was 1/8 lower for ready at 26 7/8 and 1/16 lower for delivery in two months at 26 15/16. The Local Market opened unchanged at 78-3 for the settlement, and has remained steady during the day with a moderate business passing.

We quote:—	Rs.	a.	p.
English bar gold	24	0	9
Australian bar gold	24	0	0
Sovereigns	15	0	0
Silver (cum duty) ready	78	4	0
1st Settlement	78	3	0
2nd Settlement	78	5	0

Exports of Bar Silver from Bombay by Rail on 11th May 1914.

	Bars	Ounces
G. I. P. Railway	99	117,874
B. B. & C. I. Railway	35	41,780

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The Paper Market stood steady to-day and a few transactions were reported in the vicinity of Rs. 95-10-6. The quotations from Calcutta were reported as under at 3 p.m.:—

Ready, Rs. 95-15.
Forward, Rs. 95-12.
Tone steady.

4 per cent. City Improvement Trust Bonds changed hands at Rs. 102.

SHARES.

The Cotton Mill Share Market opened weak but closed firm and a slight rise was noticed in several shares.

David opened at Rs. 481¼ but closed at Rs. 487½.

Fazulbhai after touching Rs. 447½ closed at Rs. 453¾.

Standard improved to Rs. 1,045.

Madhavji were placed at the prices varying from Rs. 1,025 to Rs. 1,035.

Colaba changed hands at Rs. 1,420.

Swadeshi declined to Rs. 1,435 and Central to Rs. 1,830.

Kohinoors stood unchanged at Rs. 732½.

Currimbhai were quoted at Rs. 210, Crescent at Rs. 110, New Great Eastern at Rs. 213-12.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary shares were placed at Rs. 78 and Deferred declined to Rs. 142.

Tata Hydro Ordinary shares improved to Rs. 1,060 and Preference to Rs. 915.

Central India Mining shares moved up to Rs. 27.

Shivrajpoors changed hands at Rs. 21 in a big lot.

Gujrat Ry. shares were placed at Rs. 106-8.

Bombay Steam Navigation Ordinary shares changed hands at Rs. 200.

COTTON.

The following are the latest private cables to hand:—

Weld and Co.:—(Liverpool):—"Narrow very steady Market. Advanced on crop accounts less favourable and calling of cotton by spinners." (New York):—"Market closed firm on short covering and general buying on reports of general rains in Texas." (Crop):—"We have reliable information that the crop is two weeks late in Arkansas and Tennessee owing to continued rains. It is doubtful whether acreage has been increased on account of the delay in planting owing to wet weather." (Weather):—"In Arkansas and Oklahoma weather clear and colder. In Arkansas frost predicted. In Oklahoma freezing temperatures."

Gruning:—"The United States Signal Service predicts rain which will do harm. With the lights before us we advise purchase."

Hornby Hemelryk:—"Crop accounts are very bad generally; getting serious. We must have a large crop."

A. Stern and Co.:—"Texas generally and Oklahoma crop prospects are very unfavourable. Dry weather is much wanted."

A fairly sharp rise of 14 to 20 points in futures is advised in the American Markets on unfavourable weather and crop reports. Spot cotton in New York was 20 points up. Further rain is reported in Texas, and low temperatures in other parts of the belt.

The Local Market opened steadier in sympathy with the advance in America. Prices were about Rs. 2 higher than our last evening's quotations. There has not been much enquiry for forward delivery, but sellers are scarce and rates for old crops have advanced further during the day. In new crops there is a small business doing in the bazaar and price close steadier. We give below the closing bazaar rates, the tone being steady.

For ready cotton there has been a good enquiry by exporters and better prices have been obtained.

BAZAAR QUOTATIONS.

Growths.	Super Fine	Fine	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery.
H. G. Bengals			214		Jan. 1915
M. G. Gengals			198		May
M.G. Scind-Punjab			194		„
M.G. Khandeish			200	190	„
M.G. Hingunghat Wardha			246		„
M.G. Nagpore, Kamptee			242		„
M.G. Yeotmahl			232		„
M.G. Dhamangaum Poolgaum			225		„
M.G. Akola, Khamgaum "Fair Stable"			210		„
Do.			245		Jan. 1915
M.G. Amraoti			215		May
M.G. Broach			273		„
Do.				284	March 1915
M.G. Muttia			196	184	May
Saw-ginned Dharwar				252	„
M.G. Westerns				247	„
H.G. Westerns				242	„
M.G. Compta				266	„
M.G. Miragi				274	„

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.
(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Opening Tone	Steady.
Estimated Sales	10,000
Total Imports	4,000
Future delivery prices:— Months.	To-day's price.
M.J.	7.09 plus 7
J.J.	6.94 „ 7
J.A.	6.91 „
A.S.	6.75 „ 7
S.O.	6.52 „ 7
O N.	6.42 „ 7
N.D.	6.35 „ 7
D.J.	6.33 „ 7
J.F.	6.33 „ 7

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat:—The Market is steady.

Quotations—	Rs.	a	p.	
Ready White, Pessi 85 %	5	15	6	R T
White Pessi 75 %	5	15	0	„
White Dehi, May	5	15	6	„

Linseed:—The Market is quier but steady.

Quotations—	Rs	a	p.	
Bold Brown Ready	8	8	6	B. T.
Bold Brown May	9	3	6	R T.

Rapeseed:—The Market is firm.

Quotations—	Rs.	a	p.	
Brown Cawnpore	8	4	0	B T
Yellow Cawnpore	9	12	0	R. T
Brown Delhi May	9	13	0	R. T.

Teelseed:—The Market is quiet

Quotations—	Rs.	a	p.
85 % Bold White	55	0	0
Black Kutai	46	0	0
Yellow Hinganghat	58	0	0

Groundnuts:—The Market is quiet but steady

Quotations:—	Rs.	a.	p.	
Bold	47	8	0	
Small	46	0	0	

Mowraseed:—The Market is quiet.

Quotations:—	Rs	a	p.	
Ready	6	8	0	B. T.

Poppyseed:—The Market is steady.

Quotations—	Rs.	a.	p.	
Ready	10	6	0	B. T.
May	10	15	0	R. T.

Castorseed:—The Market is quiet.

Quotations—	Rs	a	p.
Madras ready	34	8	0
Guzerat ready	34	0	0
April May	7	0	6 R. T.

Cottonseed:—The Market is steady.

Quotations—	Rs.	a.	p.
Berar	23	12	0
Guzerat	23	4	0

RECEIPTS.

The following are the Receipts of Cotton produce and principal Food Grains into Bombay for the 48 hours ending at 6 p m Yesterday

Cotton	20,824 Bales.
Wheat	31,195 Cwts.
Linseed	10,354 „
Rape, Rai, etc.	3,057 „
Gingellyseed	1,122 „
Poppyseed	5,349 „
Groundnuts	1,402 „
Castorseed	9,331 „
Rice	11,909 „
Myrabollams	9,968 „
Cottonseed	30,378 „
Mowrasseed	Nil. „
Gram	3,898 „
Jowar	8,739 „
Maize	Nil „
Barley	44 „

A WATER-PURIFYING CAR.

A motor vehicle for use in warfare or for general purposes has been constructed by the Continental engineering firm of Schneider, which is equipped with an apparatus for sterilising large quantities of water by means of ozone. Previous motor-car sterilising outfits have been dependent on ultra-violet light rays, and tests were recently made by the Russian army of such an apparatus, but the ozone method, embodying some novel features, is claimed to be far more economical and to admit of the treatment of much larger quantities of water. A chamber is fitted with two revolving cones, placed apex to apex, and the water enters by the base of one, is drawn to the apices, where an intense spray of ozonised air churns it up and forms an emulsion, and it then leaves the chamber by the base of the second cone. The vehicle is fitted with a 40-h.p. engine, and is provided with a dynamo and transformer for generating the ozone, a battery of filters, and a pump of the necessary power. In the ozonising apparatus the electric discharge which converts atmospheric oxygen into ozone takes place between water-cooled plates of special design. The motor-steriliser has, it is stated, been designed chiefly for colonial service, where local epidemics are constantly caused by impure drinking water.

BOMBAY SHARE QUOTATIONS

Banks.

Name and Amount paid up	When Div. Paid. §	Last Div.	Approximate Quotation.
INDIAN BANKS.			R.
Allahabad Bank	Jan.-Aug.	18%	350
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.	do.	14%	280
Bank of Baroda Rs. 50	do.	8%	54XD
Bank of Bengal	do.	14%	1,670
Bank of Bombay	Jan.-July	14%	1,590
Bank of India Rs. 50	do.	6%	62
Bombay Merchants Bank Ltd. Rs. 20	do.	Nil	4¼
Central Bank of India Rs. 25		Ni.	17½
Central Co-operative Bank, Rs. 25		As 7	26
Bank of Madras	Jan.-July	12%	1,460
Bank of Rangoon Rs. 25		4½%	20
Poona Bank Old Issue Rs. 30		10%	30 nom
New Issue Rs. 15	June	10%	15.nom
Punjab National Bank	June	11%	175
Standard Bank Rs. 50 O.			3
Standard Bank Rs. 50 P		Nil	25
EXCHANGE BANKS			
Chartered Bank		16%	£62
Mercantile Bank £12½ A		8%	£23
£12½ B		8%	£22½
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp.	do	34%	£18-10
Eastern Bank Ltd. £4	March	6%	82½
National Bank of India £12½	Sep.-Mar.	14%	630

Press Companies.

Akbar	May.	300	4,800
Albert Kurraches	Nov.	45	500
Brull's Cawnpore	Aug.	6¾	120
The Bellary Press	Dec.	15	190
Broach City	Oct.	14	13
Fort	Nov.	5	100
Godavery Valley		6	90
Harvey and Sabapathy	July	40	645
Hindustan P. & M.		15	125
Hingolee	Sept.	5	55
Indian Cotton	Jan.	10	132½
Jumna Ginning and Weaving Co., Ltd.		6¼	700
Kamgaum	Sept.	Nil	190
Mahmudpura Co		7½	100
Malwa	Oct.	Nil	25
Mercantile	do.	Nil.	18
Manmar Manufg.	Aug.	12½	220
New East India	Sep.	40	700
New Motisail Co.,	Nov	50	845
New Berar	Jan	40	525
New Prince of Wales	do.	45	685
Sind	Nov.	30	250
Surat City	Oct.	20	230
Volkart, U.P. Ltd.	Sept.	30	635
Vardwan G.P.		12	133

Spinning and Weaving Companies.

Ahmedabad Advance	May-Oct.	25	840XD
Alliance	Apl.-Oct.	Nil	50 Nom.
Berar Manufacturing			60
Bo Cotton Manufacturing			125
Bo. Dyeing and M. Co.,		25	617½XD
Bombay United	Apl.-Nov.	20	465
Century	Apl.-Oct.	8	225
Central India	Apl.-Nov.	50	1820
China	Mar.-Sep.	45	585
Chinoi Silk		20	400
Colaba Land and Mill	Mar.-Sep.	55	1420
Coronation Mills	Mar.-Sep.	Nil	460
Connaught	do.	Nil	100
Coorla	April	50	560
Crescent	Apl.-Sep.	6	110XD
Currimbhoy	do.	10	210
David	May-Nov.	20	487½
Edward Sasson	April	10	170
Emperor Edward	Apl.-Sep.	25	425
Empress	Mar.-Sep.	Nil	110
Fazulbhoy	Apl.-Oct.	20	452½
Framjee Petit	Apl.-Oct.	50	1,365
Finlay Mills	Do.	10	300
Gold Mohur	Do.	25	525
Hindustan	November	60	500
Howard and Bullough	May	25	300
Hyderabad	do.	40	125
Imperial Cotton	do.	Nil	80 nom
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching	Apl.-Sep	5	100XD
Indian Manufacturing	April	25	340
Indo-China Manufg.	Apl.-Oct.	60	950
Indore Malwa	May-Dec.	6	150
James Greaves	Mar.-Sep.	Nil	160
Jamshed Manufg.	Apl.-Oct.	5	95XD
Jewraj Balco	May.	20	400
Jubilee Mills	Apl.-Oct.	Nil	125
Khandesh Rs. 610	June-Dec.	25	700
Khalsa	May-Nov.	45	1,360XD
Kohinoor	Apl.-Aug.	25	732½
Lakshmi Cotton	April.	60	1,065XD
Madhowji Dharamsi	Apl.-Sept.	60	1,037½
Madras United	June-Dec.	60	1,900
Maneckjee Petit	Mar.-Sep.	50	1,775
Meyer Sassoon		Nil	80
Morarjee Goculdas	Apl.-Oct.	50	2,370
Nawab of Cambay		30	350
New Great Eastern	Apl.-Oct.	8	213½
New City of Bombay	Mar.-Sep.	35	990XD
Phoenix	Apl.-Sep.	8	162½XD
Presidency	April	25	220
Sassoon Cotton	April	¼Yr. 50	695
Sassoon Silk	do.	¼Yr. 35	420
Sholapore	Apl. Sep.	150	5,050
Simplex	New	New	225
S. Mahratta	Nov.		40
Standard Mills	May-Nov.	40	1045
Sun		Nil	115
Surat Rice Mill	May	15	180 Nom
Swan	Apl.-Sep.	10	257½XD
Swadeshi	May-Oct.	65	1,425XD
Tata Mills O. Rs. 50	New	New	7½Premium
„ „ 5% P. Rs. 50	New	New	Par.
Textile	Apl.-Oct.	40	1 215
Vishnu Cotton		Nil	365
7 % P		Nil	630
Western India	Nov.	60	425
Mysore Spinning	April	15	24

Railway Companies.

Ahmedabad Dholaka Rly	Sep.-Aug.	5½%	133
Ahmedabad Prantej Rly.	Feb.-July	6¾	677½
Amritsar Patty Rly	Mar-Aug.	9%	154
Central Provinces Railway Rs. 100	Jan.-July	4%	130
Dhond Baramati Rs. 100	do.	4%	123
Gujarat Rlys. Rs. 100	Apl.-Oct.	4%	106
Mandra Bhoon Rly Rs. 25	Jan.-July	4%	30
Sara-Sirajganj Rly. Rs. 25	Jan. July	4%	25
Sind Light Rlys.	June-Dec.	8%	163
Tapti Valley Railway Co.	Apl.-Aug.	6%	587½
Upper Sind Light Rlv.	do.	4%	197

Miscellaneous Companies.

Alcock Ashdown Co.,	May-Oct.	6	115XD
All India U. I. Co., Ltd., Rs. 20	August	R. 1	6¼
Bamankua			3
Backbay Bath			35
Badham Pile	July.	7	93
Baroda Tram Co.,	Jan.-Aug.	Nil.	25
Bo. Burma T. Corpt. Rs 125		35	900
Bombay Electric Supply and T. Co., Ltd	P Feb.-Aug. O July	6% 5%	178 225
Bombay Ice Manufg.		Nil.	19
Bombay Flour Mill	Mar.-Oct.	35	882½
Bo. Land and Building		Rs. 25	500
Bombay S.N. Co., O.	Mar.-Sep.	Rs. 5	200
Bombay S.N. Co., P.	Mar.-Sep.	6%	255
Central I. M. Co., Ltd.	April.	1	127
City of Bombay Building Co.,	Dec.-Jan.	20	450
Delhi Flour	Sept.	Nil	100
Empire of I.L. Rs. 50	April	42½	530
Indian Cement Rs. 150		New	137-8
Indian Mercantile In Co., Ltd. Rs. 20	Nov.	Nil	12
Indian Cotton Oil Company O. Old 100 New Issue 75 7% P. 150	June	7%	105 75
John Roberts & Co.,	Oct.-July July	7½ 10%	155 182
Jost Engineering Co., Rs.50	do.	10%	52
Katni Cement Ordy. 100			83
„ Deffd 40			76
„ 7% Pref. 100			96
Kemp & Co. Rs. 175		12½	160
Karrachee Landing Rs. 75	July		100
Marcks & Co.,		8	92XD
Marsland Pr. Co., O.		Nil	70 Nom.
Marsland Price Co., 7% P.	Apr-Nov.	7%	64
Napier Hotel Co.,	May	Rs 3½	35
O. Govt. S. Life A. Rs. 50	April	30%	525
Phillips & Co.,	Sept.	10%	30
Port Canning Co.,	do.	45	862½
Shivrajpur Synd. etc.,	April	17½%	21
Sirdars' Carbonic Gas Co.	Mar-Aug.	6%	79
Soundy & Co., O.		Nill	70 nom
Tata Iron and Steel D. P.	Jan. & July	8%	78 141 156
Tata Hydro Electric O.Rs. 800 P 7% Rs 800	Jan. do.	4% 4%	1060 915
Tata Hydro Electric 5½% Debentures Con. 7% Pref.	Apl.-Oct.	5½%	1,060
Thacker & Co.,	May	34%	210
Telephone Co.,	April	Rs. 3	75XD
Trinsher & Co.,	July	15	490

IS IT LAISSEZ FAIRE?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir.—With reference to the valuable correspondence that followed your Leader on Laissez Faire I note with great pleasure that the correspondence had its immediate effect in certain quarters and that the result has been to a certain extent beneficial to the victims of technical education. The correspondence far from being futile has opened the eyes of the public to the real state of agairs though it has undoubtedly, but rightly, caused irritation to the capitalists who should now realise when they preach in public on Technical Education that it is not always smooth sailing.

You, Sir, in your Leader state that, if the mill industry now and then suffers, it is owing more to want of sagacity, all round vigilance, and lack of originality. But to this must be added, as I said before in my previous letter, want of sincerity and also want of a feeling for their countrymen. As matters stand at present your query "How are the children of the soil to learn to apply their inventive faculty for the good of the country," will remain without any effective reply.

In my last letter I gave the naked truth that our local millowners and 'bosses' do not want Indian technically trained men for any practical purposes. To this remark your correspondent 'Employer' has taken objection and tried to defend the attitude of the millowners towards our youngmen. His defence is but a meagre attempt to exonerate the millowners. These millowners representing the capitalist class calling themselves "leaders," "pioneers of industries," and men claiming to be the first to safeguard the interests of Indians are not, as you say in your leader, suffering from mental indolence or torpor only but they are a class of men, who with a set purpose, are bent upon damping the rightful aspirations of our youngmen. To exemplify my remarks by a concrete instance allow me to cite the Government Press Note No. 3612 of 20th April, re the appointment to the new post of the third Deputy Director of Agriculture. The note says ". . . The Bombay Millowners Association pressed the view that if the Department is to command the confidence of the trade and to enlist their help the work must be entrusted to European experts. Their view has been accepted." Here is the policy of the Bombay Millowners towards educated and trained Indians in a nut shell. And yet the 'Employer' would find fault only with the young men.

"Employer" refuses to admit the fact that Indian technically-trained men are ill-used. I do not understand why he practices this self deception. Any number of cases may be quoted in support of my statements where without the slightest justifiable cause the claims of our men have been set aside.

The whole of the paragraph of "Employer" in which he finds fault with the young men by accusing then of not being willing to start at the bottom is written under a misconception. Each one of these technically trained young men whom I know is prepared to start at the bottom, provided a written acsurance is forthcoming from the employers, in whom we have lost all faith, that when the time comes and other things are equal their claims would not be set aside in favour of Europeans.—Yours etc.

KUPIBRAM VAKIL,
Bombay, Technical Laboratory, May 6.

KARACHI—KONKAN STEAMER SERVICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir.—Karachi is a rising port and affords shelter to many immigrants from all parts of India but especially from the Konkan coast ports. These people have migrated to this port half a century back and have experienced the danger and delay of country craft voyaging. But with the inauguration of steam boats a voyage extending over months has now been reduced to a couple of days, and consequently the number of these immigrants is ever increasing. Human nature is ambitious. Fifty years ago these people were satisfied with country crafts, a few years later they willingly paid higher rate of fares for steam boats; but now that they can travel more swiftly and economically they are feeling the necessity of some improvement in the present service of steam boat to their destination.

After the Konkan-travelling-Karachi passengers are landed at Bombay by the more comfortable B. I. S. N. Co's boats generally on Saturday and Wednesday, morning they have to travel a short distance from the Princes Dock to Karnack Bunder to catch the outgoing Konkan steamers but the time allowance at their disposal being quite inadequate they invariably miss the steamers or have to fight their way on to an overcrowded boat.

Under existing arrangement two Companies ply their vessels between Bombay, and the Konkan coast ports and Konkani passengers have a right to claim comfort at the hands of the management of the Co-operative Steam Navigation Co. which owes its birth to Konkani capital, and any denial to these passengers in the direction pointed out will not be complacently received. Perhaps the Konkani population at Karachi may not have a substantial share in the Company's capital, but they can surely lay some claim to its inauguration.

In December last a letter—appeared in the Karachi "Sind Gapette" setting forth the grievances of Konkan going Karachi passengers and inviting the attention of the managements of the Steam Companies concerned to the necessary change in their present service to suit the Karachi passengers. During the monsoon period the managements will have ample leisure to think if they can earn the good will of their constituents by acceeding to their humble requests, but if they be beyond the reach of a press letter a stronger effort may be needed.

B. PALAR.

Karachi, May 9.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Colaba Fire Inquiry Committee's resumed sitting at the Secretariat, 8 a.m.

FRIDAY, May 15.

English Mail steamer Macedonia, due at 6 a.m.

Bombay Central Co-operative Bank, Ordinary General Meeting, Apollo Street, 2 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Excelsior Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

"La Scala," Edwards Theatre, Bandmann-Rickards Vaudeville Co. 6-30 and 10 p.m.

America India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, and 10 to 11-15.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 6-30 to 8, 8-30 to 10, and 10-30 to 12.

Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road 5-15 to 6-45, 7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30, and 11 to 12-30 p.m.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTH.

COLLINS.—April 26th, at Bakloh, the wife of Captain L. P. Collins, 4th Gurkha Rifles, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

PENN-GASKELL—CODRINGTON.—Ap. 27th, at Christ Church, Rawal Pindi, Percy Charles Penn-Gaskell, younger son of the late Peter Penn-Gaskell, Esq., J. P., of "Shannagarry" Co. Cork, to Marjorie Doris, only daughter of Major H. de B. Codrington, S. & T. Corps, and of Mrs. Codrington.

DEATHS.

CHRYSTAL.—At Mahableshwar, on the 9th of May, 1914. Helen Mary, aged 3 years, youngest daughter of Mr. James P. Chrystal.

NEELY.—April 27th, at Nowrangpur, Jeypore State, Charles J. Neely, of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway.

MANGAOKAR— Bhagirtibai Mother of Yeshwantrao Mangaokar died yesterday morning at the age 65 years deeply mourned.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mails and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M
Punjab Mail	12-35	17-5
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13-20	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	9-15	13-0
Madras Mail	6-0	21-30
Delhi Express (3rd and inter class)	7-40	7-30
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express	11-30	14-25

The Punjab Mail leaves Victoria Terminus at 17-0 which is 15 minutes earlier from 1st March, 1914.

Punjab Postal Express, Five hours after Mail Steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

Calcutta Postal Express, Five hours after Mail Steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

Madras Postal Express, Five hours after Mail Steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY

(In force from 1st March, 1914.)

Bombay.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep H. M
Northern Express	8-30	21-0
Gujarat Mail	7-30	21-30
Kathiawar Express	8-45	21-45

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders By The Hon. Colonel R. W. L. Dunlop, C. I. E., V. D. Commanding,

336. Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted as follows:—
Friday 15th, "F" Coy. Class Firing.
Saturday 16th, "C" Coy. Class Firing, Afternoon "G" Coy. Class Firing by 2-50 p.m. Train.
Sunday 17th instant. Triangular Match with B. V. Artillery G. I. P. Ry. Volrs. Conditions as for Binning Shield. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m.
The Binning Shield Competition will be fired on Sunday the 24th May, instead of Tuesday the 26th May as stated in programme issued to members.

O.T. MAC R. LECKIE, Capt.,
Offg. Adjutant Bombay Vol. Rifles.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Regimental Orders by Major J. W. Hawes V D. Commanding.

BOMBAY, May 13.

174. Signalling Class.—Thursday 14th May 1914; The Signalling Class will parade at Head Quarters on Thursday next the 14th May 1914.

175. Musketry Class.—A Musketry Class for Officers will be held on and from the 1st September next, on the same lines as that of last year.

R. C. D. GRAHAM Capt., B. A.,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

BAND AT THE PRINCESS MARY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Lieut Colonel T. W. Bonner V D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st. Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play this evening th e following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh, B. Mitchell Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

March—"Entry of the Boyards" Halvorsen.
Overture—"Morning, Noon and Night" ..... Suppe.
Valse—"Summer Glory" ..... Zulueta.
Selection—"Gipsy Love" ..... Lehar.
Excerpts from—"Cavalleria Rusticana" ..... Mascagni.
(a) "Intermezzo." (b) Drinking Song and Finale.
Seclection—"The Girl in the Taxi"...Gilbert.
One step —"Hitchy Koo"..... Pether.

DAILY MORTALITY RETURNS.

During the 24 hours ended at 6 a.m., on Wednesday, there were recorded in Bombay City 32 attacks and 25 deaths from plague and 4 attacks and 3 deaths from small-pox. There were no cholera cases. The total mortality from all causes on Tuesday was 115, as compared with 92 of the corresponding day of 1913, and 117 of 1912. The plague attacks were reported from the following places:—Worli 5, Mahim 3, Sion 3, Dhobi Talao 3, Mazagon 2, Tarwadi 2, Kamatipura 2, Byculla 2, Walkeshwar 1, Khetwadi 1, Karatalao 1, Bhuleshwar 1, Fanaswad i 1, Umarkhadi 1, Chukla 1. Mandvi 1, Sewri 1, and 2nd Nagpada 1. On Tuesday in all 1,521 rats were caught in the city by the municipal rat catchers, 118 of them being found on inspection to be plague-stricken. A Ward sent 2, of these latter, B Ward 45, C Ward 51, D Ward 1, E Ward 18, F. Ward 1, and G Ward nil.

APPEAL FOR BOMBAY FIRE BRIGADE.

FIRST LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS.

The following is the first list of subscribers to the Fund, Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim, President of the Municipal Corporation, has been raising, on behalf of the men of the local Fire Brigade:—

	Rs.
His Excellency Lord Willingdon	100
Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Ltd.	1,000
Messrs, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Ltd.	500
Messrs. Ralli Bros.	300
Messrs. Volkart Bros.	300
R. B. Clayton, Esqr., I.C.S.	250
Sir Sassoon David	250
Sir Cowasji Jehangir	250
Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Co.	250
Messrs. Breul and Co.	200
Messrs. Indian Cotton Co., Ltd.	200
Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Co.	200
Messrs. Japan Cotton Trading Co.	200
Messrs. Prier de Saone and Co.	200
Messrs. Gill Co. (Agents, The Phoenix Assurance Co., Ltd.)	200
Messrs. Narandas Rajaram and Co.	200
Messrs. Mitchell and Co.	200
The Hon. Sir P. M. Mehta	100
Messrs. David Sassoon and Co., Ltd.	100
Messrs. Gosho Goshi Kaisha	100
Total Rs.	5,100

VICTORIA MEMORIAL SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.

The Honorary Secretary of the School acknowledges the receipt of the following contributions:—

Amount previously acknowledged, Rs. 80,782-4-1; Mr. Khimjee Assur Virjee, Rs 75, The "Lodge Aryan," No. 1709, E.C., through the Secretary Mr. V. G. Deshpande, Rs 25; Mr. Madhavjee Jesang, "in commemoration of his daughter Bai Hirabai's marriage," Rs. 25; Mr. Manilal Gokulbhai Mulchand, Rs. 25; Bai Hirabai, widow of Seth Thakar Kanjee Vasanjee, Rs. 25; Bai Godavribai and Messrs. Dulabhdas Keshavjee and Chunilal Mathuradas, Executrix and Executors of the late Seth Dharamdas Valabhdas, Rs. 25; Mr. Hiralal Pitambar Mehta, Rs. 20; Mr. Zaveri Amratlal Roychand, Rs. 20; A merchant of Cambay, Rs. 10; A Hindu gentleman, Rs. 10; Mr. Vithal Ganesh Pradhan, "in loving memory of his wife Mrs. Chimabai Pradhan," Rs. 10; In memoriam, from "K," Rs. 10; The Hon. Secretaries, The Anjuman-i-Islam, being the amount of the 9th annual interest on Rs. 300, donated by H. H. the Nawab Saheb of Jaora for 1913, Rs. 9; Mr. Merwanjee C. Damanwalla, "in commemoration of his son's 2nd birthday," Rs. 7; Sums of and under rupees five, Rs. 25. Total Rs. 81,103-4-1.

ALL INDIA NEWS IN BRIEF.

Major E. W. Mayor, who has just finished the first part of his mammal survey of Ceylon has brought to light many rare and interesting specimens. Though only a small part of the island was covered for the purpose of this collection Major Mayor obtained as many as 368 specimens composed of 36 species in 28 genera. Included in these are eleven species new to the mammal survey. It is also interesting to note the discovery of Millordia Meltoda, this being the first time that specimens of this rodent have been received from Ceylon.

A new Boy Scouts' Association has just been formed at Dacca, and the Governor will have to be prepared, says the "Englishman," when he makes his annual visit to Dacca in the Rains to be greeted with the "Eengonyama" yell. It ought to be stated for the benefit of those who would like a translation of the cry that the words are Zulu and mean, in effect: "You are a lion, a lion; nay, you are more than that, you are a hippopotamus."

Captain S. S. Flower, Director of the Egyptian Zoological Service, who conducted a Zoological mission through India last year singles out for special praise only three Zoological gardens in the whole country. These are Calcutta Trivandrum and Peshwar, the first for its large collection the second for being such a complete and scientifically arranged institution and the third for the admirable way in which all the animals are looked after.

The Health Special Committee of the Corporation has approved the deputation to the Corporation of a Civil Asisstant Surgeon by the local Government to investigate into the stegomyia problem in Calcutta. It is proposed to make a careful investigation into the number and kind of breeding places in three typical areas in Calcutta. On the result of this survey depends the solution of a question in which the Indian population is largely interested, viz., whether "choubachas" must be abolished, necessitating a constant water supply or whether all reserve tanks must be covered or screened. The Health officer recommends a survey for full twelve months.

In reply to the letter enclosing the resolutions congratulating Miss Dorothy Bonerjee for her success as a poet, the following letter has been received by the President of the Kalighat People's Association, from her father Mr. D. N. Bonerjee of the Lucknow Bar:—"The kind words of your Association have touched my heart; and will ever more touch the hearts of my daughter and her mother, who are proud of their Indian birth. It is my desire that my daughter should take her B. A. and LL.B. Degrees before devoting herself finally to literature and after her college career in England every effort will be made to give her a full and varied knowledge of the literature and associations of the Great Motherland."

THE "WINSTON" HAT.

Mr. Winston Churchill has sundry inventions to his credit, the famous phrase "terminological inexactitude" being one, and now he is the "creator" (accidental) of the latest fashionable hat for ladies. It is advertised as:

Copy by
Maison Lewis
of
Mr. Winston Churchill's
New Polo Hat.

The First Lord has been playing pole at Madrid with the King of Spain, and his portrait, showing his hat, gave an idea to Mr Frank Brigh.ten.

"That new polo hat," he said, "caught my eye immediately. In it I saw tremendous possibilities. A little thought, a little ingenuity, and here was the daintiest of dainty hats for the fashionable lady."

It is of blocked satin in dark blue, with a contrasting velvet flower at the front.

BOMBAY POLICE COURT.

ILLICIT COCAINE.

At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday before Mr. B. N. Athavle, acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Barnes charged Shunker Shivling, a Hindu, with being in possession of six annas worth of cocaine without a license.

The deceased was arrested on Tuesday night on suspicion, at Kamatipura by a police sepoy on duty who on searching him found the cocaine. The accused said he found the packet on the road and picked it up not knowing what it contained.

He was sentenced to ten days' rigorous imprisonment.

RESCUING FROM LEGAL CUSTODY.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Wednesday, before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, third Presidency Magsitrate, Sub-Inspector Chimanlal charged Jafarali Alibhai, a Borah, with rescuing a person from legal custody. Mr. Balubhai T. Desai, pleader, defended the accused.

The case for the prosecution was that a Marwari named Chimna Punamchand obtained a warrant of arrest from the Small Causes' Court against one Sarafali Abdulhusen for the non-payment of Rs. 375 being the amount due to him on account of a decree. On the 3rd instant he went with a bailiff to the accused's shop, where the debtor was seated. The bailiff took the man in custody, whereupon the accused caught the bailiff by the hand, and the debtor escaped, leaving a piece of his torn coat in the bailiff's hand. The accused was then arrested by the Police. He was convicted and fined Rs. 50.

CASHIER DECAMPS.

SERIOUS DEFALCATIONS DISCOVERED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Wednesday before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Third Presidency Magistrate, Gersoppa Bhavani Shunker Rao, lately in the employ of Messrs. Parke, Davis and Co., was charged with criminal breach of trust, on seven different counts, in respect of an aggregate of Rs. 2,600, belonging to the Company and with embezzling the proceeds of a cheque for Rs. 405 given to him to be cashed.

The case for the prosecution was that Mr. Allan Stewart, an assistant in the employ of the Company, gave the accused the cheque to be cashed. The accused cashed it and decamped with the money. On the accounts of the firm being gone through, it was found that the accused had made away with Rs. 2,600.

The accused was convicted and sentenced to an aggregate term of seventeen months' rigorous imprisonment.

HOMEWARD BOUND.

Appended is a list of passengers by the P. & O. mail steamer Persia, which leaves Bombay on Saturday next:—

Mr J. and Mrs. Aird, Mr. W. J. Alcock, Mrs. Allson, Capt. R. Anderson, Miss Anstruther Ritchie, Miss Bacon, Mr. J. W. and Mrs. Bacon, Mr. Johaim and Mrs. Bahr, Mr. C. M. Baker, I.C.S., Capt. J. M. Bailey, Mr. H. R. Band, Mr. M. E. Bateman, Mr. J. H. Benson, Mr. H. Booth, Miss R. H. Bruce, Mrs Burns, Mr. N. P. and Mrs. Cama, Mr. T. R. Y. Cama, Mr. C. B. N. Cama, Miss Cayley, Mr. P. R. Chanai and attendant, Mr. D. F. Chinoy, Mrs. Clemants and child, Mr. W. W. Cook, Mr. C. W. Dixon, Mr. W. Donald Smith, Mr. A. B. Duggan, Capt. J. Jefferson Dunnington, Mr. A. C. Dutt, I.C.S., Mrs. S. M. Edwardes infant and nurse, Col. W. M. Ellis, Mr. M. Everett, Col. L. L. Fenton, Mr. H. G. Francis, Mrs. A. Gardiner, Mr. Gerritson, Rev. C. M. Gough, Miss Gough, Mr. A. K. Graham, Mrs. Graham 2 infants nurse and ayah, Hon. Justice Sir Henry Griffin, I.C.S., Mr. A. L. Hannay, Mrs. S. Hartley, Mr. and Mrs Hathaway, Mr. J. & Mrs. Henderson Grey, Miss K. E. Hobart, Mr. T. Jackson, Mr. Jenkin, Mr. J. Jenkins, Mrs. H. Jenkins, Mr. G. W. Johnson, Mr. T. R. Kelner, Mrs. C. A. Kincaid child and infant, Brig.-Genl. K. E. Lean, C. B., Mr. C. J. Leonard, Mr. W. N. Leslie, Mr. A. C. Lewis, Mr. P. J. Luckhurst, Mr. J. W. Mackison, Mr. A. Macmillan, Major L. L. Maxwell, Miss McAlpin, Major G. A. McWalters, Mrs. D. L. Millar, Mr. A. Montgomery, I.C.S., Mr. T. H. Morony, Miss Neale, Lt.-Col. H. Newenham, Mr. A. J. Norton, Mr. T. E. Pallant, Mr. W. E. Perry, Mr. E. Platt, Mr. G. B. Power, Mr. J. E. Preston, Major G. H. Prevost, Mrs. E. A. Rae and child, Mr. H. C. Ricketts, Mr. W. and Mrs. Roberts, Mr. Glement Robinson, Mr. R. B. Roman Behram, Mr. G. O. and Mrs. Sankey, Miss Seale, Mr. M. and Mrs. Selosse, Mrs. Robert Sharp, Mr. A. T. Stevwright, Miss F. S. Snell, Mr. J. Solano, Capt. W. J. Standbridge, Mr. E. and Mrs. Stanyon, Lt.-Col. R. C. and Mrs. Stephens, Mrs. E. W. R. Stephenson, Mr. R. W. L. Stevenson, Capt. H. G. Stiles Wekk, Mr. W. Stonor, Capt. R. M. Stroger, Mrs. Stroger and child, Miss Sutter, Dr. Thompson, Dewan Bahadur of Travancore, Mrs. Von Schpringer, Major W. D. Waghron and party, Mr. C. R. E. Wagstaff, Miss A. Warner, Mr. F. G. Warren. Mr. C. Weiffert, Mr. Walter White, Mr. Whyte, Mrs. J. Wilson, Mr. C. E. Wood, Mr. F. S. Woodhouse, Major Glanville, Mr. R. Teague Jones, Mr. A. T. and Mrs. Stewart, Dr. (Miss) J. J. Jherad, Capt. F. G. Kunhardt, Mr. S. Guevrek, Mr. M. Sadar-un-Din, Mr. H. G. Mukhi, Capt. Denne, Mr. Lakshmanaswami, Mr. A. A. Laing, Mrs. N. Baker and infant, Mr J. E. James, Mr. R. Lindburg, Mr. C. C. Watson, Mr. L. Barraclough, Mr. H. Moeller, Copt. J. Taylor, I.M.S., Capt. R. C. Dodgson, Mr. J. and Mrs. Short, Mr. S. R. Macdonald, Commsr. F. St. G. de L. Booth-Tucker, Mrs. Powell and 2 children, Mr. F. H. Caldecott, Mr. F. Powell-Williams, Mr. D. Reuben, Capt. A. Fraser, Mr. Chas. Foley, Mr. K. B. Ahmad Khan, Mr. Lalvani, Lt.-Col. E. M. J. Burn, Mrs. Denne child and infant, Mr. G. H. Williamson, Capt. C. O. Rowley, Mrs. A. H. Johnstone and child, Mr. Newman, Mr. I. E. Clover, Mr. A. J. Collings, Mrs. R. G. Wharton, Sir Archdale Earle, K.C.I.E., Lt. Donald J. S. Oswald, R.N., Mr. J. W. Birt, Mrs. T. Clarke, and 2 children, Mr. W. A. Thurman, Mr. R. C. A. S. Hobart, I.C.S., Mr. A. G. Powell, Mrs Booth-Tucker, and Mrs. E. C. Jones and 2 children.

Major-General T. B. Pilcher, commanding troops in Burma, having been appointed to the Colonelcy of the Bedfordshire Regiment, leaves for England by the S. S. Herefordshire to-day.

ALLEGED THEFT OF MUNICIPAL STONES.

STATEMENT BY THE ACCUSED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Third Presidency Magistrate, resumed the hearing of the case in which Inspector Smith charged K H. Painter, aged 36, a contractor, and D. P. Dubash, aged 28, a municipal surveyor, with stealing stones, valued at Rs. 280, belonging to the Bombay Municipality, and with aiding and abetting in the offence.

Mr. H. A. H. Payne, solicitor, with Mr. Vicaji F. Vicaji, pleader, defended the first, and Mr. S. B. Kapadia, pleader, defended the second accused.

Mr. J. W. Mackison, Executive Engineer, Bombay Municipality, was the first witness examined yesterday.

Inspector Smith asked witness whether the contractors could remove rubble under 4 lbs., in weight without permission.

Mr. Payne objected, saying it was for his Worship to interpret the agreement between the Municipality and the contractors.

His Worship upheld Mr. Payne's objection.

Mr. Mackison then said that certain drainage works were being carried out near Bori Bunder, the first accused being the contractor for the laying of the pipes, and the second accused being the supervisor. To his knowledge no permission was applied for or given to the accused to remove the materials excavated near Bori Bunder. The contractor could remove small rubble if the Municipality did not direct otherwise. In cases of stones weighing more than 4 lbs., the contractors had no right to remove them. Large stones were used in making roads, etc., and he would not ordinarily give these stones away, but would reserve them for the Municipality's use.

Cross-examined by Mr. Payne, the witness said that some of the stones before the Court were less than 4 lbs. in weight. Ordinary routine work and applications for removing rubble would not come before him except in special cases. In ordinary cases Mr. Maughan would grant the permission, which would be sent to the Inspector in charge.

ACCUSEDS' STATEMENTS.

The first accused pleaded not guilty, and stated that he was a member of the Royal Sanitary Institute of London. He undertook a contract from the Municipality for laying a 9-inch pipe-sewer to the south of the Victoria Terminus station, and he started work on or about the 23rd March, 1914. By the 20th April a trench 16 feet deep, 250 feet long and 4 feet wide was excavated on the spot, and the excavated materials were stacked alongside the trench. In April a bad crack was noticed above the trench on the surface about 30 to 40 feet in length, which endangered the portico of the Victoria Terminus as well as the trench. It was therefore absolutely necessary to remove the materials from the place. Finding the trench to be in danger he made arrangements with Vazir Haji to sell him the small stones (*capchi*) at the then prevailing market rate of eight annas per cart in accordance with the right he had to do so under clause 74 of his agreement with the Municipality. He had, therefore, given instructions to his mucadum to remove in cart-loads only the small stones called *capchi* to the works of Vazir Haji. He had no reason himself to supervise the loading of the carts. It had been the practice of all contractors under the contract to remove small stones and surplus materials which became their property, unless a requisition was made for the same by the engineer. No such requisition was made by the engineer in the present case. It was quite possible that while the mucadum might be attending to his other duties in the trench, the labourers might occasionally by mistake have put into the cart some larger stones also. He asked the Road Inspector, Veganker, who had complained to the police about the cart in question, what the matter was, and he replied that he had made a police case of it. He (the accused) said if that was so, the Inspector was quite at liberty to report the matter to his superiors. The Inspector remarked:—"I shall now see how Parsis get contracts in preference to Hindus." It was quite untrue that he (the accused) offered him any bribe to hush up the matter. He might mention that there had been a strong feeling prevailing amongst the Hindu staff of the Municipality on the question of contracts being given to Parsis, and the complainant himself was very bitter on the matter.

The second accused also pleaded not guilty.

The hearing was adjourned.

SUSPECTED MURDER.

WOMEN'S DEATH AT WORLI.

A case of suspected murder was reported to Superintendent Coxen of the G., division, Bombay Police, on Tuesday night and as a result of the prompt action taken by him, the body of a woman named Bhagirthibai, aged about 30 was taken charge of by the police just in time to prevent it being cremated.

It appears that the woman had been living at Worli with one Genu Govind, and on Tuesday she was reported to be dead. Genu and some other men, who are alleged to be his associates, removed the body to the Worli Pakhadi cremation ground, and there represented to the cemetery clerk that the woman had died of plague. The cemetery clerk was about to order cremation when he got a telephone message from Superintendent Coxen to stop the ceremony. This he did, and Superintendent Coxen arrived shortly afterwards and took charge of the body.

On examination he noticed that the deceased's left eye was swollen and blood was issuing from the left ear.

It was reported to him that the woman had been brutally assaulted, and, finding these marks on the body, the Superintendent had the body removed to the morgue, and has asked for a post-mortem examination.

Genu is in the meantime being kept under police surveillance.

SPORTING NEWS.

MAHABLESHWAR RACES.

THE ENTRIES.

(From our Correspondent.)

MAHABLESHWAR, May 12.

The Mahableshwar Races will take place on the 16th and 18th instant. The stewards are Mr. E. Macornachie I. C. S., Mr. L. Robertson I. C. S., Hon'ble Mr. Graham, and Capt. K. O. Goldie. Major J. E. Hughes will be Judge. Mr. T. Ferguson Clerk of the Scales, Mr. B. W. Fellowes starter and Capt. McCleverty time-keeper. The following are the entries:—

1ST DAY—SATURDAY 16TH MAY.

SPEEDWELL PLATE. (1½ Furlongs).

Bhavnagar I S Lancers' Mansur Beg	11-7
Capt H Meynell's Verney	11-7
Capt E B Egerton's Prophet	11-7
27th Lancer's Polo Club Mariner	11-7
Maharaj Kumar Vijaya Singhji of Rajpipla's Spearmint	11-7
Mr V E Holland's Grey Friar	11-7

THE RIPON PLATE 2½ Furlongs.

Bhavnagar I S Lancers' Dougal	12-7
Mr W L Graham's Achray	12-7
Capt V A Coaker's Wonder	12-7
Mr C C Watson's Priscilla	12-7
Mr E T Horner's Denver	12-7
Capt H L Willet's Radium	12-7
Capt K O Goldies Lal	12-7
Bhavnagar I S Lancers' Surety	11-0

THE STAND PLATE—5 Furlongs.

Bhavnagar I S Lancers Mansurbeg	11-12
Mr D'Souza's Boxer	11-7
Maharaj Kumar Vijaya Singhji of Rajpipla's Spearmint	11-9
Mr Shaik Esmail's Bezar Beg	11-5
Mr Shaik Esmail's Vulture	11-1
Bhavnagar I S Lancers' Grey Middleton	10-10
Mr Shaik Esmail's Malayeb	10-7

LAWN PLATE—4 Fulongs.

Bhavnagar I S Lancers' Dougal	13-7
Capt K O Goldies Lal	12-7
Bhavnagar's I S Lancers' Our Hope	11-13
Mr E T Horner's Denver	11-5
Bhavnagar's I S Lancers' Surety	10-6
Bhavnagar I S Lancers' Just	10-2

THE PARSEE GYMKHANA CLUB 6 Furlongs.

Mr D'Souza's Boxer	11-9
Capt H L Willet's Vimiera	11-9
Mr V E Holland's Grey Friar	11-5
Mr Sheik Esmail's Vulture	11-1
Bhavnagar I S Lancers' Grey Middleton	11-1
do do Gulbohar	10-13

RAJPIPLA CUP—7 furlongs.

Bhavnagar I S Lancers' Dougal	11-7
Capt V A Coaker's Wonder	11-7
Mr W L Graham's Achray	11-7
Mr C C Watson's Priscilla	11-7
Capt G E Vaughan's Ganesh	11-7
Capt G E Vaughan's Cocoanut	11-7
Mr L Robertson's Topday	11-7
Mr L Robertson's Sackville	11-7
Capt W Beamish's Path Finder	11-7
Maharaj Kumar Vijaisinghji of Rajpipla's Grand Boy	11-7
Mrs Meyer's Mystic Moon	11-7
Mr J L Rieu's Romany	11-7

2ND DAY—MONDAY 18 MAY.

THE PADDOCK PLATE 2½ Furlongs.

Bhavnagar I S Lancers' Mansurbeg.
Capt Meynell's Verney.
Capt E B Egerton's Prophet.
29th Lancer's Polo Club's Mariner.
Capt H L Willet's Vim.
Maharaj Kumar Vijaysingji of Rajpipla's Spearmint.
Mr V E Holland's Grey Friar.

THE CLUB PLATE 2½ Furlongs.

Bhavnagar I S Lancers' Dougal.
Bhavnagar I S Lancers' Surety.
Mr W L Graham's Achray.
Capt Coaker's Wonder.
Mr C C Watson's Priscilla.
Mr E T Horner's Denver.
Capt Willet's Radium.
Capt Goldie's Lal.

THE GOVERNOR'S Cup I Mile.

Mr Shaik Esmail's Bezarbeg.
Bhavnagar I S Lancer's Mansurbeg.
Bhavnagar I S Lancers' Grey Middleton.
Mr Saik Esmail's Malaya.
Capt E B Egerton's Prophet.
Mr D'Souza's Boxer.
Mr V E Holland's Grey Friar.

THE CIVIL SERVICE PURSE 5 Furolngs.

Bhavnagar I S Lancers' Dougal,
Bhavnagar I S Lancers' Just.
Mr E T Horner's Denver.
Capt K O Goldie's Lal.
Bhavnagar I S Lancers' Our Hope.

THE DHAR PLATE 1 Mile.

Bhavnagar I S Lancers' Dougal	11-7
Capt V A Coaker's Wonder	11-7
Mr W L Graham's Achray	11-7
Mr C C Watson's Priscilla	11-7
Capt G E Vaughan's Ganesh	11-7
Capt G E Vaughan's Cocoanut	11-7
Mr L Robertson's Topday	11-7
Mr L Robertson's Sackville	11-7
Capt Beamish's Pathfinder	11-7
Maharaj Kumar Vijayasinghji of Rajpipal's Grand Boy	11-7
Mrs Meyer's Mystic Moen	11-7
Mr J L Rieu's Romany	11-7

THE CONSOLATION PLATE 4 furlongs.

Bhavnagar I S Lancers' Masurbeg.
Bhavnagar I S Lancers' Just.
Bhavnagar I S Lancers' Grey Middleton.
Maharaja Kumar Vijayasingh of Rajpipla's Spearmint.
Capt E B Egerton's Prophet.
Bhavnagar I S Lancers' Surety.

The building of the new College of Science in Upper Circular Road will be completed in January or February next. Its opening will not in any way interfere with the science teaching at the Presidency College because, in the first place, the applications for the Presidency College science courses are already much larger than the accommodation and, in the second, because the spheres of the two will be distinct. While the Presidency College will continue to train students for all Science examinations from the lowest to the Mastership, the College of Science will only provide facilities for the M. Sc. and for post-graduate research.

CRICKET.

G. I. P. RAILWAY CLUB FIXTURES.

SEASON 1914.

"A" TEAM.

June 6.—New Hindoos.
June 13.—Elphinstone College Gymkhana.
June 19.—Hindoo Gymkhana. †
June 20.—St. Xavier's College Gymkhana.
June 27.—Islam Gymkhana.
July 4.—B. B. & C. I. Ry. "A" Team.
July 11.—Elphinstone Cricket Club.
July 18.—Parsi Baronet C. C.
July 25.—Friends' Union.
August 1.—Parsi Gymkhana.
August 5.—H. M.'s Mint †
August 8.—Hindoo Gymkhana (Return).
August 15.—Mahomedan C. C.
August 22.—Bombay Municipal C. C.
August 24.—Customs Athletic Club. †
August 29.—Baronet C. C.
September 5.—Young Zoroastrian C. C.
September 12.—Y. M. C. A. "A" Team.
September 19.—P. & O. C. C.
September 26.—Bombay Gymkhana.
September 28.—First Eleven v. Next Fifteen.

"B" TEAM.

June 6.—Lusitanian Sporting Club.
June 13.—Cook's Cricket Club.
June 19.—Bandra Catholic Association. †
June 20.—Army and Navy Stores.
June 27.—B. B. & C. I. Ry. "B" Team.
July 4.—Times of India.
July 11.—Fort Vijay C. C.
July 18.—Bank of Bombay.
July 25.—Eastern Bank.
August 1.—Cook's Cricket Club (Return).
August 5.—R. I. M. Dockyard. †
August 8.—King, King and Co. C. C.
August 15.—E. D. Sassoon and Co. C. C.
August 22.—Bandra Catholic Association (Return).
August 24.—Y. M. C. A. "B" Team. †
August 29.—King, King and Co. C. C. (Return).
September 5.—Currency Office.
September 12.—Times of India (Return).
September 19.—Parel Gymkhana.
September 26.—R. I. M. Dockyard (Return).

† Whole day matches.

RIFLE SHOOTING.

SUCCESS OF B. B. AND C. I. R. TEAM.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, May 13.

The Viceroy's prize for railway corps Rifle shooting has been won by B. Company 2nd Battalion B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteers with 241 points, A. Company, Kolar Gold Field Rifles being second with 222 points.

The Commander-in-Chief's prize for British troops has been won by the K. R. R. with 693 points and for Indian troops by the 106th Hazara Pioneers with 681 points.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Thursday, May 14, 1914.

AN OFFICIAL MIRACLE.

The Government in Bombay has just achieved a notable miracle in the matter of its drink monopoly, which needs to be known far and wide, for it adorns a tale and points a moral. The Act known as the Abkari Act was first introduced into Bombay in the year 1878. Under instructions from the Imperial Government, the drink revenue was to be regulated and controlled on a uniform principle throughout the more advanced Presidencies and Provinces, it being left to the discretion of the minor deities to adapt the details to the local usages and habits of the people. In this way the Bombay Abkari Act of 1878 came to be placed on the provincial statute book. There were many animated discussions in and out of the local Legislative Chamber on the extremely one-sided, arbitrary and grasping character of the enactment. It was in reality the creation of a State monopoly in drink. As such it prescribed provisions for regulating and controlling the drink revenue according to the notions of the State monopolists. The wishes and sentiments, the legitimate requirements of the people were disregarded. The chief authority in the Abkari Department was the sole manufacturer of the Abkari Act. His will was law and what he willed was put into the Act. The people subjected to the hardships and restraints imposed by this great State monopolist, who rejoiced in the name of Charles Pritchard, were so many ciphers to him. The non-official members of the Legislative Council, who fought strenuously on behalf of the people, were treated with scorn by this masterful person and their objections overruled.

The plea was fallaciously urged that the increase of intemperance was to be traced to toddy. Facts and arguments in abundance were adduced, proving conclusively that the growth of drunkenness was not due to toddy but the deleterious mowra spirit, that is, a spirit distilled from mowra flowers. No doubt, before the introduction of the Act there were numerous small private distilleries, and it is also true that some of these smuggled the spirit and defrauded the revenue. To regulate and control all private distilleries in certain localities in the Presidency, was a legitimate object, and, had that object been attained by fair and equitable means, none of the complaints which became chronic, would have arisen. But the object was not, under the plausible pretext of prevention of smuggling, to control the consumption of mowra spirit, but to push the mowra drink traffic and thus increase the revenue. The pharisaic shibboleth was proclaimed that the Excise Department were aiming at "a maximum of duty and a minimum of consumption." Under this pretext duties on country spirit were highly raised, both on mowra and toddy spirit. But the latter is a more expensive article to produce, owing to the increased cost of manufacture. So that the attention of the Excise officers everywhere was concentrated on pushing the cheap and deleterious mowra spirit which in its injurious alcoholic effects was pronounced to be as bad, if not worse than, the German "firewater" or cheap brandy. Throughout the first few years that was the policy. And in order to bring this monopoly more effectually under his grip the first Abkari despot introduced a Mowra Bill in the local Legislative Council. This official was a master of colossal plausibilities. In bringing in the Bill he posed as a far-sighted temperance reformer. Mowra flowers had been known from time immemorial to be the food of certain wild tribes in Gujerat, specially those of Panch Mahals. When the tree blossoms, it sheds the flowers in abundance on the ground. These are picked up by the tribesmen, dried, made into flour and eaten like cakes. Here and there the flowers were distilled by some straggling smugglers. But Sir Charles Pritchard made a mountain out of a molehill. He exaggerated this habit of the wild tribes to prove his case of "enormous" illicit distillation of mowra flowers into spirit. He procured a number of reports tending to corroborate his statement from his mandate-bound district officers, and thus attempted to make out a strong case. Public feeling was strongly against the legislation, and there were many petitions but they were all relegated to the waste-paper basket. The Bill passed and went up to the Viceroy for sanction. Lord Ripon was the Viceroy and vetoed the Bill which was the first signal defeat which the excise despot had suffered. Meanwhile a variety of rules and regulations under the Abkari Act were from time to time promulgated, some with the aim of restricting as much as possible the manufacture and sale of toddy spirit; some to push the mowra liquor; but the larger number had for their aim and object the artificial stoppage of the manufacture of toddy. The Tree Tax was enormously enhanced. Stringent rules were framed for taking out licenses and tapping trees. So numerous were the petty pinpricks in this connection, that eventually the tappers in Mahim, generally called *Bhandares*, struck work and created a serious riot, so exasperated were they with the harsh and oppressive rules regarding the toddy. Eventually the Government was obliged to appoint an Abkari Commission, of which the most independent and prominent member was Mr. S. S. Bengalee. From every part of the Presidency there were loud protests against these rules, whereby lakhs on lakhs of trees, on the income of which many a poor widow and orphan subsisted, remained untapped. Sir Charles Pritchard's object was achieved. He brought down toddy spirit, which is less harmful than mowra, to a greatly reduced consumption. The fight against this policy was strenuously carried on in the public press, chiefly by the late Mr. Manekshaw J. Tallyarkhan and Messrs. P. B. Dantra and D. E. Wacha, and as a result of the public agitation the matter was brought up in Parliament, and a great Archbishop reproached the Government of the day with its vicious Abkari policy. Papers were presented to Parliament which turned out afterwards to be highly misleading and fallacious,—none were more so than those furnished by the Bombay Government. They were a tissue of greatly inaccurate statements and statistics. So inaccurate were they that Mr. Wacha took up the cudgels against the Abkari Department and indited a series of articles in the "Bombay Gazette" which not only attracted attention here and at Home, but prompted that journal fully to support him. Indeed a challenge was thrown out to the Abkari Department to disprove them. This fight on the toddy question has gone on in the Bombay Presidency for the last thirty years and more, without avail. But, judging from the Press Communique, just published, it seems that at length the people are to have the cheap toddy which was so unfairly proscribed. The economic mischief rendered has been extremely great, while the policy pursued has pushed the drink traffic in mowra spirit,—thanks to the Mowra Bill which was passed in a modified form in 1890,—to such an enormous extent that no Presidency and Province in India pours into the Imperial Exchequer so much money as Bombay; so that, when a prominent citizen observed in the columns of a contemporary three years ago, that "Bombay was the most bibulous" of all the provinces in India he was not guilty of exaggeration. So far then as to this struggle between toddy juice and mowra spirit. What was comparatively harmless, inoccuous, and cheap was suppressed by a variety of artificial restraints, while what was most harmful and vastly increased drunkenness by the excise policy of the Government, was stimulated on the fallacious principle of "maximum of duty and minimum of consumption!" But the history of the Excise Administration in the Bombay Presidency is a long and gruesome story which, to say the least, does no credit to its Government; so little so, that a Civilian of high standing, who rose to be a Commissioner of Northern Division, shocked at this mischievious policy of pushing the drink traffic, wrote a book in which he openly denounced it. That official was Sir Frederick Lely.

This then is the tale. We now have the moral. It is an astonishing miracle achieved so late in the day, after incalculable mischief has been done, and after the creation of sullen dissatisfaction among a mass of poor people who enjoyed the less harmful toddy and many of whom lived on the income of the trees, while many more maintained themselves by tapping the trees. That is the miracle. The recalcitrant and unreasoning Government which refused to move an inch and turned a deaf ear to the legitimate protests of the people has been forced now to admit its mistake. But what a painful reflection it is that a civilised Government should have persisted in this obstinate and unreasoning policy for thirty years before learning a simple lesson in the matter of revenue which has been the commonplace of the market and the man in the street for so long! However, it is gratifying to know that the Government has at last done the right thing. The Bombay Government has very rarely had the courage to throw a policy overboard and to come into a line with genuine popular opinion. The present instance represents a triumph for the people. And rather than overwhelm the Government with reproaches for its mistaken policy of thirty years, we prefer to congratulate it on the commonsense it has now displayed. We believe this restoration of toddy to its natural position in the domestic economy of agriculture and in the interests of sobriety, will be productive of the greatest good. It is undoubtedly a move forward in the cause of temperance. That is the serious moral of the story which we have been at some pains to relate for the information of a generation, which is perhaps not fully acquainted with the true history of the odious Abkari Act of 1878.

Notes of the Day.

The New Ulster Situation.

It is an interesting commentary on the psychology of the present political situation at Home that it is always the Opposition journals and speakers that seize eagerly on every sign of a hitch in the progress towards a peaceful settlement to declare that all hope is lost. Thus we have the Conservative papers expressing the opinion that what they describe as Mr. Redmond's "threat" to the Government destroys the hope of a settlement, Mr. Bonar Law refusing to share Mr. Asquith's hope that an amending Bill will bring peace, and Sir Edward Carson telegraphing to his followers in Belfast to redouble their efforts. Of course it is the normal business of an Opposition to make trouble for the Government, to seize upon every hitch and make capital out of it, and to endeavour to bring things to such a deadlock as will force the Government to resign or dissolve and thus perhaps help their opponents into power. But everyone recognises, or pretends to recognise, that the Ulster difficulty is too grave an affair to be subjected to the ordinary tactics of the party game. Mr. Law has over and over again solemnly asserted his earnest desire to assist in a peaceful solution, and even Sir Edward Carson has had frequent moments of emotional declaration to the same effect. It can safely be said, however, that neither of them has ever made a single definite and helpful advance towards peace, while every opportunity of postponing the prospect of a settlement seems to be eagerly seized upon.

The Opposition Game.

One may be pardoned for doubting how far Mr. Law and Sir Edward Carson have been really sincere in their protestations of an anxiety to come to a settlement, seeing how readily they welcome every development that seems to make a settlement more remote. At the same time neither Mr. Law nor Sir Edward Carson can seriously suppose that there is any prospect of ultimately defeating Home Rule. There is no reason to suppose that the country is anymore favourable to Unionist policy than at the last election. Not a single by-election has yet shown any sign of a change of feeling on Home Rule, and in the latest contest, which has produced a telegram of congratulation from the Leader of the Opposition, the Unionist majority has been reduced by more than one half, the Liberal poll having increased by only 568 as against the 988 which has been added to the votes of the Home Rule candidate. It must be remembered too that, if there were a general election, the question of the Parliament Act would be as important an issue as the Home Rule Bill, the one being so much bound up with the other, and it is futile to hope that the country is going to vote for the restoration of the full veto of the House of Lords. The fact is that Mr. Law and the Ulster leader are playing a waiting game. They hope, that, as long as they can hold the prospect of civil war, like a sword of Damocles, hanging over the Government, they will not dare to carry through their Bill to the bitter end, and that either the Nationalists will ultimately be worn into an acceptance of the permanent exclusion of Ulster, or that they will definitely revolt and thus create a deadlock of indefinite duration.

Mr. Asquith's Steady Course.

Throughout all the difficulties complications and disappointments that continually arise, however, the Premier calmly pursues a steady course. He refuses to be provoked into premature reprisals against the would-be rebels, and, having made an offer of settlement on certain lines, he is evidently determined to make it good, whether the other side is willing at once to accept it or not. This, we take it, is the meaning of his announcement in the House on Wednesday. Reuter has characteristically left out of his summary of the Premier's speech one of its most important features, while giving Mr. Redmond's comment on it. Mr. Asquith announced that he proposed to have a "suggestion stage" of the Home Rule Bill and afterwards to introduce an Amending Bill, the two to become law together. But, apparently, he also said that the Amending Bill would be introduced even if finally there was no hope of a peaceful settlement, for Mr. Redmond is reported as objecting to the Premier's announcement to this effect. It is this objection on the part of Mr. Redmond, which Reuter tells us,—probably in the words of an Opposition journal,—has opened up "a new situation" and which the Conservative papers consider has destroyed the prospect of a settlement. Why this should be so, we cannot conceive. The wish is evidently father to the thought. The new situation will arise when the attempt at a settlement has failed, and Mr. Redmond's threat is contingent upon such an eventuality. In the meanwhile it is more important to note that Mr. Redmond expressed his approval of the course proposed to be taken by the Premier. We wish Reuter could drop the habit of viewing every situation through Unionist spectacles.

Resolutions in Council.

"The Pioneer" takes Mr. B. C. Chakaravarti to task for having stated at the recent Provincial Conference in Bengal, in reference to Resolutions in the Imperial Legislative Council that "almost every non-official suggestion is met with an emphatic, if courteously expressed, negative." This sentence is a paraphrase of a portion of the article from "The Bombay Chronicle" that was embodied in Mr. Chakravarti's speech, and if "The Pioneer" had taken the trouble to deal with it at the time we made it, and with its proper context, instead of conveniently waiting for Mr. Chakravarti's repetition, it would not have been led into the silly comment that it now publishes. It describes the remark as being one of the "airy generalisations" which "as is common with a great deal of criticism touching India" are preferred to "a plain statement of fact." This in itself is an "airy generalisation" which might be applied to all public criticism at any time and in any place, especially that which appears in official and semi-official journals. But we were not generalising as "The Pioneer" assumes, on the whole record of the Imperial Council since it first sat in its enlarged form in April, 1910. As a matter of fact, the Imperial Council began fairly well and for some time went on even better. There was, for a time, quite a liberal-minded body of officials, who received the views of non-official members with courtesy and gave them fairly reasonable consideration. Our complaint was against the general attitude and spirit of the present body of official members, and in this respect the statement quoted above is entirely correct.

Plain Settlements of Facts.

But there is a qualification. Mr. Chakravarti in quoting so extensively from our article altered this particular sentence so as to make the attribution of courtesy apply to all the official members. We, ourselves, applied it only to Sir Reginald Craddock, and particularly excepted the want of courtesy sometimes displayed by Sir Harcourt Butler. But we are willing to meet "The Pioneer" on its own ground and deal with its "plain statement of fact." Our semi-demi-official contemporary has been at pains to search the records and has discovered that, since the enlarged Council first sat, there have been 46 non-official resolutions, excluding Budget resolutions,—a highly convenient exclusion!

Of these 46 no fewer than 18 have been withdrawn, indicating that in each case the hon. mover was so satisfied with Government's attitude that there was no defined line of difference calling for a division. Government have accepted seven resolutions, and the number rejected has been 21. In face of this it is a bold thing to speak of "almost every" resolution being met with an "emphatic negative."

This seems to be fairly conclusive as to the attitude of opposition maintained by the official members towards non-official resolutions. Government have accepted seven out of 46! And of the 18 that were withdrawn the comment that this indicates "in each case the mover was so satisfied with Government's attitude that there was no line of difference calling for a division" is merely laughable. Everyone knows that the withdrawal of a resolution usually follows on an official reply which destroys all hope of the Government accepting it, thus making such a well-defined "line of difference" as to make a division, in a Council with an official majority, merely futile.

Diminution in Plague Cases.

There has been quite a remarkable diminution in the number of attacks and deaths from plague in Bombay during the last few days. A week ago the number of daily cases were in the fifties and sixties, while since the beginning of this week there has only been half that number. Thus last Monday week there were 66 attacks and 62 deaths from plague, and the figures remained in the neighbourhood of 60 until the Saturday, on which day there were 52 attacks and 49 deaths. In the 24 hours at 6 a.m. on Monday in this week there was a big drop to 26 attacks and 27 deaths, on Tuesday there were 32 attacks and 30 deaths, and in the 24 hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday there were 32 attacks and 25 deaths. These figures are very low for the time of the year,—for it must be remembered that we are still in the plague season,—and it is to be hoped the decline in the number of cases and deaths will continue.

ULSTER SETTLEMENT REMOTE.

THE AMENDING BILL.

MR. REDMOND'S THREAT.

OPPOSITION'S CYNICAL VIEWS.

MORE SMUGGLING.

TWENTY MACHINE GUNS LANDED.

SIR E. CARSON'S MESSAGE TO BELFAST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 12.

In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Asquith made a statement regarding a "suggestion stage" of the Home Rule Bill. He emphasised that the speeches of the Opposition revealed a complete aversion to the principle of Home Rule. He made no complaint on that account.

AMENDING BILL ADVOCATED.

It was perfectly logical and consistent. He intimated that, if a settlement by consent was to be reached, the only proper course was to introduce an amending bill, for which the Government would make itself responsible. This and the bill itself would become law together. He trusted that there would be a settlement. He would take the third reading before Whitsun.

OPPOSITION UPROAR.

Mr. Asquith continued that the Government supported none of the amendments to the Disestablishment Bill, consequently there was no advantage in having a "suggestion stage." (Opposition uproar). The failure to have a "suggestion stage" did not detract from the ultimate power of the House. (Opposition dissent).

MR. REDMOND'S OBJECTION.

Mr. Redmond said that the course which the Government was taking was best if a settlement was to be reached, but he objected to the statement of Mr. Asquith that an amending bill would be introduced even if finally there was no hope of a peaceful settlement. An amending bill should only be introduced to carry out a previous agreement. Otherwise he would hold himself free to deal with the situation when it arose.

MR. BONAR LAW.

Mr. Bonar Law affirmed that such an encroachment on the liberties of the Opposition would lead in any other country to a violent outburst. The minority's only protection was the sense of fairplay. He denounced the Parliament Act as wrecking the representative government and did not share the Premier's hope that an amending bill would bring peace.

DANGER AHEAD.

It was six months since the first conversations and the Government had simply drifted and was drifting still. The crux was between Mr. Asquith and Mr. Redmond alone. The Nationalists would be overjoyed at the passing of the Bill but the Ulsterites would feel that the position was becoming worse. It was impossible to exaggerate the danger ahead.

A NEW PHASE.

LONDON, May 13.

A new phase of the Home Rule situation was opened up by the speech of Mr. Redmond in the House of Commons yesterday evening disapproving of the amending Bill to the Home Rule Bill, unless a previous agreement was secured and holding himself free to deal with the situation when it arose.

SIR E. CARSON'S MESSAGE TO BELFAST.

After Mr. Redmond's speech Sir Edward Carson telegraphed to Belfast, "Redouble your efforts."

PRESS OPINIONS.

The Conservative papers consider that Mr. Redmond's threat to the Government destroys the hope of a settlement.

The Liberals are of opinion that the Government have made a strategical mistake by their declaration of an amending Bill at the present juncture.

TWENTY MACHINE-GUNS SMUGGLED.

LONDON, May 13.

A small steamer evaded the destroyers on the north-east coast of Ulster and landed twenty machine-guns, which were conveyed inland in motorcars.

IRISH EXPENDITURE.

LONDON, May 13.

The Irish expenditure for the year exceeds the revenue by £1,275,000.

RESTRICTION OF TIME FOR DISCUSSION.

OPPOSITION AMENDMENT LOST.

LONDON, May 13.

In the House of Commons, an amendment refusing to pass the resolution restricting the time for the discussion of the remaining stages of the Home Rule and Welsh Disestablishment Bills, until the Government has produced its suggestions for the amendment of these bills in accordance with the Parliament Act, was rejected by 293 votes to 217.

A DAY FOR FINANCIAL RESOLUTION.

Mr. Asquith accepted the Opposition amendment allowing a day for the discussion of the financial resolution of the Irish Bill on the ground that the Budget might be regarded as changing the position in this respect. The closure was then carried by 276 to 194.

BELFAST FACTION FIGHT.

REVOLVER'S USED AT FOOTBALL MATCH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 13.

A faction fight occurred at Belfast yesterday evening during a football match. A section of the spectators, singing Dollysbrae, rushed on the field firing revolvers. The police made repeated baton charges. Several of them were wounded with stones and bottles.

GRIMSBY BY-ELECTION.

UNIONISTS MAJORITY REDUCED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 12.

The result of the Grimsby by-election is as follows:—

Tickler (Unionist).	...	8,471
Bannister (Liberal)	...	8,193
		278

This by-election was necessitated by the death of Sir George Doughty, who had represented Grimsby as a Unionist for nearly 20 years. The figures at the last election in 1910, are appended, and show that the Unionist majority has been reduced by 420:—

Sir G. Doughty (U.)	...	7,903
T. Wing (L.)	...	7,205
U. majority	...	698

LONDON, May 13.

Mr. Bonar Law has telegraphed Mr. Tickler congratulating him on the result of his election and his straightforward defence of the Union.

SUFFRAGETTE VANDALISM

DUKE OF WELLINGTON'S PORTRAIT SLASHED BY HATCHET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 12.

At the Royal Academy this afternoon, a Suffragette slashed Sir Hubert von Herkomer's portrait of the Duke of Wellington three times with a hatchet. She was arrested.

INDIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

LEGISLATION TO BE INTRODUCED THIS SESSION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

CAPE TOWN, May 13.

Replying to questions in the House of Assembly, General Smuts announced that he intended to introduce the legislation on the Indian question this session.

RUSSIAN MOVE IN FAR EAST.

MINISTER OF WAR LEAVES BY ORDER OF TSAR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ST. PETERSBURG, May 13.

M. Sukhomlinoff, Minister of War has left for the Far East by the order of the Tsar.

Commissioner and Mrs. Booth Tucker, heads of the Salvation Army in England, sail by Saturday's Mail Steamer Persia to attend the Salvationist International Congress to be held in London in June.

MENACE TO PERSIA'S SOVEREIGNTY.

RUSSIAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

PRACTICAL ILLUSTRATIONS OF GRADUAL WITHDRAWAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 13.

At question-time in the House of Commons, Mr. Ponsonby asked whether Great Britain would ask Russia to withdraw her expeditionary force in north Persia in fulfilment of her pledges in order that the Shah might be enthroned as the ruler of the country, the sovereignty and integrity of which were now seriously impaired.

RUSSIAN ASSURANCES.

Mr. Acland replied that Russia had given assurances regarding her troops, of which the recent withdrawals from Tabriz and Kazvin were practical illustrations. It could hardly be urged that all should be completely and suddenly withdrawn until it was evident that such a course would not be followed by outbreaks in the north similar to those which had recently occurred in the south.

SULTAN'S GREETINGS TO TSAR.

THE TSAR'S GOOD WILL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON May 12.

Particular importance is attached this year to the annual Turkish mission to Livadia to convey the Sultan's greetings to the Tsar. The mission will also proceed to Bukharest.

RUMANIAN MEDIATION.

It is stated that the Porte is desirous of obtaining Rumanian mediation on the question of Chios and Mitylene.

RECEPTION BY TSAR.

The mission, headed by Minister Talaat Bey, was ceremoniously received by the Tsar yesterday evening. At a State banquet, the Tsar drank to the health of the Sultan and the prosperity of the Turkish Empire.

ENGLISH POLO TEAM FOR AMERICA.

STILL WITHOUT A BACK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 13.

Lord Wimborne announces that owing to Major Hunter's inability to go to America, the English team is still without a back and he is regretfully reporting the position to the Hurlingham Committee.

NEWMARKET STAKES.

FAVOURITE WINS BY A SHORT HEAD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 13.

Newmarket Stakes—Result.—

Corcyra, (4 to 1 on)	1
Brakespear, (20 to 1 against)	2
Hapsburg, (10 to 1 against)	3

Won by a short head. Three lengths between second and third. Five ran.

Brakespear was ridden by H. Jones and White Prophet by Clark. Sir, Eager did not run. Son-in-law, ridden by Bullock, ran.

THE TETRARCH SCRATCHED FROM DERBY.

LEG FILLED AFTER A GALLOP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 13.

Mr. Persse, the trainer of the Tetrarch, has telegraphed to Captain McCalmont, the owner, advising the scratching of the colt for the Derby. His leg filled after galloping yesterday.

LATER.

The Tetrarch was scratched at 10-48 a.m.

LATEST DERBY BETTING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 13.

6 to 4 Kennymore: 11 to 2 Black Jester: 7 to 1 Ambassador: 25 to 1 Durbar Second.

COUNTY CRICKET,

LANCASHIRE DEFEATED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 12.

Derbyshire beat Worcestershire at Derby by an innings and 158 runs.

At Oval, Surrey beat Somersetshire by 241 runs.

At Leicester, Leicestershire beat Lancashire by 34 runs.

At Cambridge, Hampshire beat Cambridge University by two wickets.

DANGER OF LIVING ON RICE.

FAR-FETCHED REFLECTIONS.

GENL. SIR IAN HAMILTON HOLDS FORTH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WELLINGTON, May 13.

Speaking at a civic reception given in his honour, General Sir Ian Hamilton said, that he attributed the preparations for war of Australia and New Zealand to the shortening of distances, owing to the advent of electricity, aeroplanes and high explosives.

The Pacific Ocean was the meeting place of the Continents. Here might be decided whether Asiatics or Europeans would guide the destinies of the world.

He pointed out that the fine people of the Malay States were going down before cheap cooly labour and that China showed signs of breaking up.

These were illustrations of fundamental changes.

Foreigners were invading British countries. They lived on rice and monopolised business. This was the real danger.

THE SITUATION AT TAMPICO.

REPORTED EVACUATION BY FEDERALS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

VERA CRUZ, May 13.

Refugees from Tampico declare that the Federals evacuated Tampico on the 10th instant.

CONTINUOUS FIGHTING BETWEEN FEDERALS AND REBELS.

MEDIATORS' PROPOSALS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, May 13.

Vice-Admiral Badger reports that the battle between the Federals and Rebels continued all last evening. The German and Dutch cruisers in the river withdrew.

ELIMINATION OF HUERTA.

LONDON, May 13.

It is announced that the mediators' proposals include the elimination of President Huerta and the establishment of a provisional government in which both Federals and Rebels would be represented.

INTERNATIONAL OPIUM CONFERENCE

TO BE CONVENED ON JUNE 15.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

THE HAGUE, May 13.

The International Opium Conference has been convened for June 15th.

EXCISE ADMINISTRATION.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA'S REPLY RECEIVED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 13.

In reply to a question from Sir Herbert Roberts in the House of Commons, Mr. Roberts said that Lord Crewe had received a reply from the Government of India with reference to the questions of excise administration submitted to the Secretary of State by the deputation in July 1912, and hoped to lay the papers on the table this session.

PLAGUE IN HONGKONG.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 13.

There were 215 cases of plague in Hongkong during the past week, involving the death of 173.

ALLEGED WRONGFUL CONFINEMENT.

COMPLAINT AGAINST BORHA HIGH PRIEST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, May 13.

In the court of Mr. Rudman, I. C. S., Asmabai, one of the widows of the late Malak, a Priest of the sub-section of Daoody Borhas lodged a complaint against Khan Bahadur H. M. Malak the present High Priest of the above community who has settled in Mehdibaghta, a suburb of Nagpur, under Sections 342 and 506 for wrongful confinement and threatening her.

The court is going to inspect the place wherein she alleges she was confined, on Friday morning.

The case will come on for hearing on the 15th instant, to consider whether any charges against Khan Bahadur Malak can be framed. The Malak has been exempted from personal attendance in court.

COLLISION OF BIPLANES.

SMASHED TO ATOMS.

TWO KILLED AND ONE INJURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON May 12.

At Aldershot this evening two fast military biplanes collided at no great height and were smashed to atoms. Captain E. D. Anderson and his mechanic accompanying him, were killed and Lieutenant C. W. Wilson was severely injured.

ASIATIC IMMIGRATION IN RHODESIA.

REGULATION ORDINANCE PASSES SECOND READING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

SALISBURY, May 12.

The Rhodesian Legislative Council has unanimously passed the second reading the Immigrants' Regulation Ordinance. The Attorney-General explained that the Rhodesian Government was constantly receiving remonstrances from the Union Government about the Asiatics who slipped through from Rhodesia, claiming to have been previously domiciled in South Africa.

NO INTERFERENCE WITH THOSE NOW IN RHODESIA.

It was desirable to prevent further immigration of the Asiatics although there would be no interference with those now in Rhodesia who would be allowed to bring in one wife and family. It was also desired to prevent the immigration of indigents.

"HUNT HIM UP."

A BLOODHOUND'S TRAIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, May 13.

At the Allahabad High Court Justices Raffique and Pigott have just decided an interesting appeal in a murder case in which the detection of the crime was made by the use of a bloodhound. The accused, one Jan Mahomed, was sentenced to death by the Sessions Judge of Saharanpur for the murder of a woman. The deceased who had been on terms of intimacy with the accused was found dead in her room with her throat cut and some clothes were lying about.

Mr. Gordon, Police Superintendent, went to the locality with his bloodhound. He let the dog scent around the room including the clothes. Mr. Gordon then told the dog "Hunt him up—hunt him up." The dog took Mr. Gordon to the accused's house and accused was arrested, tried, and sentenced to death.

Their Lordships held it had not been satisfactorily proved that the clothes belonged to the appellant and allowed the appeal and set aside the death sentence.

Mr. Justice Pigott said that if any Court was asked to draw a reference of importance from the conduct of the animal it was necessary that the Court should have before it expert evidence of the very best description.

Mr. Justice Raffique said that in the absence of any expert evidence on the point of the bloodhound's conduct it was doubtful whether the hound followed the scent of the police officer or that of the person who was said to have been the owner of the articles.

FRANCE'S FINANCES.

BIG LOAN TO BE ISSUED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 13.

It is expected that a French loan of £80,000,000 will be issued at the beginning of July.

OOTACAMAND NEWS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

OOTACAMUND, May 13.

A meeting of the Madras Legislative Council will be held on the 19th instant, the sessions is not expected to last for more than two days.

Next week the annual poultry show and Horti-Agricultural Exhibition will be opened and judging from the number of visitors at present in the station they will be well patronised.

MADRAS LEGISLATION.

MADRAS, May 13.

The Act to amend the Madras Land Revenue Assessment Act of 1878, the Act to amend the Madras Proprietary Village Service Act of 1894 and the Act for the registration of medical practitioners have received the assent of the Governor of Madras and the Viceroy

DELHI CONSPIRACY CASE.

ACCUSED COMMITTED TO SESSIONS.

ADDITIONAL EVIDENCE TO BE HEARD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, May 12.

On the Conspiracy Case being resumed, counsel for the prosecution presented a petition to call further evidence to prove (1) the connection of Amir Chand and Chotelal with Arjunlal's boarding house, (2) the political character of the boarding house where youths were brought up to commit political crimes, (3) the close connection of Arjunlal's institution with the Delhi conspirators, (4) Arjunlal's visit to Delhi and Amirchand's visit to Jaipur, and (5) Ramlal's close connection with Arjunlal's boarding house, and the latter's introduction to the Delhi conspirators.

The defence opposed the order on the ground that a new case was practically made out. The application should be made after the accused had been committed.

The prosecution replied that the witnesses to be called had been giving evidence at Arrah. There were only three or four witnesses and their evidence could be taken in half a day's hearing.

LATER.

In regard to the prosecution application to call additional evidence the magistrate stated that he would defer passing orders in the case of Ramlal till after additional evidence had been recorded next saturday.

The Magistrate then charged Amirchand, Mannulal, Basantkumar Biswas, Balraj, Balmokund, Khusiram, Charandas, Raghubar Sharma and Hanwant Sahai with conspiracy to murder; Amirchand and Abadbehari with being in possession of a bomb cap with a bottle of petrol; Balmokund and Biswas with being in possession of two bombs at Lahore, Biswas and Abadbehari with murder of a chaprasi by a bomb at Lahore; Abadbehari, Amirchand, Balmokund, and Balraj under Section 124 A, I.P.C., in connection with the distribution of the "Liberty" leaflets and Hanwant Sahai with abetment.

All the accused were committed to the Dthi sessions and those charged with the Lahore offences were further committed to the Lahore sessions.

The defence were granted a week in which to file the witness lists.

FATEHGARH MURDER CASE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, May 13.

In the Fatehgrah Murder Case yesterday evidence was recorded of the last witness for the prosecution. The judge accompanied by the assessors, the Government Pleader, counsel for the defence and two inspectors of police visited the places where the woman is said to have been killed and stripped and her body was thrown into the river and where the clothes, skewer and cotton waste were found. He also saw the culvert, near the barracks, where two villagers said they saw the prisoners taking the woman towards the Ganges.

The following places were also pointed out to the judge: (1) The road they are said to have followed in coming across the parade ground; (2) the road which led to the bungalow where Mrs. Joyce lives and whither Hamer, it is said, had told his wife he was taking her.

Official and Personal.

Mr. C. H. Harrison at Abu is making good progress towards recovery.

Mr. V. C. Scott O'Connor, Accountant-General to the Railway Board, is proceeding on leave shortly.

Lieut. S. D. N. Cahusac, 10th Duke of Cambridge's Own Lancers, (Hodgson's Horse), has been appointed Extra A. D. C., to the Governor of Madras.

His Majesty the King-Emperor has approved of the appointment of Mr. T. C. Piggott, I.C.S., to be a Puisne Judge of the High Court at Allahabad, *vice* Sir Henry Griffin, resigned.

In consequence of the confirmation of the Hon. Mr. Justice T. C. Piggott, I.C.S., on the Bench of the High Court of Allahabad, the Governor-General in Council has sanctioned the following permanent arrangements in the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of Oudh:—(1) Mr. B. Lindsey, I.C.S., (on leave) to be Judicial Commissioner; (2) Mr. L. Stuart, I.C.S., to be First Additional Judicial Commissioner.

H. H. the Jam Saheb of Nawanagar arrived in Bombay yesterday morning *en route* for Mahableshwar. He stayed at the Taj Mahal Hotel for the day and left by the 11 o'clock train for the summer seat of the Government where he will stay for a fortnight.

SIR CHARLES ARMSTRONG.

APPRECIATION.

CHAMBER'S FAREWELL GATHERING.

May 14.

The Bombay Chamber of Commerce, on Wednesday, presented a very handsome souvenir to Sir Charles Armstrong, who is shortly leaving India, as a token of appreciation of the great services rendered by him to the Chamber over a long period of years.

Sir Charles Armstrong, in acknowledging the present and in bidding farewell to the Chamber referred to several topics of Commercial interest.

A very interesting meeting of the members of the Chamber of Commerce took place on Wednesday afternoon in Graham's Buildings, when Sir Charles Armstrong was presented with a very handsome souvenir as a token of appreciation of the great services he has rendered to the Chamber over a long period of years.

The Hon. Mr. Marshall Reid, C I. E., in opening the proceedings referred in eulogistic terms to the able manner in which Sir Charles had guided the affairs of the Chamber during the seven years the latter had been Chairman, and mentioned that out of the 29 years Sir Charles had spent in Bombay. he had served for 17 years on the General Committee and for 10 years on the Imperial or Local Legislative Councils and the Port Trust Board. This was a record that was never likely to be equalled and of which Sir Charles might justly be proud. In asking Sir Charles to accept from the members the silver center-piece that was before them, the Hon. Mr. Marshall Reid wished both Lady Armstrong and himself long lives and great happiness in the Homeland.

SIR CHARLES ARMSTRONG'S REPLY.

Sir Charles Armstrong, who was visibly moved, replied as follows:—

Mr. Marshall Reid and Gentlemen,—It is very kind of you to have invited me this afternoon to this farewell gathering with the members of the Chamber of Commerce and it is very kind and very good of you to have presented me with such a very handsome gift as a souvenir of my seven years' Chairmanship and of my long connection with the Committee. Mr. Marshall Reid has referred to my work in a most kind and generous speech, so characteristic of him, and for which I thank him very much.

I am sorry gentlemen I have not sufficient words at my disposal to thank you as I should for your very handsome present which I shall also regard as a token of your appreciation of the work that has been done by this Chamber for the commercial years of office. It will remind me at all times of the many very pleasant meetings over which I have presided in this room and of my friendly relations with the Committee and with the members of the Chamber generally, and I would like to take this opportunity, gentlemen, of thanking you most sincerely and cordially for the support and trust you have always placed in me. I have known this and have felt it and I can assure you, gentlemen, that it is a very great help to the Chairman to know that he has the members behind him, and without this support I doubt very much if the work of the Chamber can be carried on satisfactorily. Mr. Marshall Reid has as I have said referred in a very kind and generous speech to my services to this Chamber, but I feel that at least one half of his praises should be given to those who have always helped me so very willingly, to the Deputy Chairman, members of the Committees, the Sub-Committees and to the members of the Chamber generally whenever their help and advice has been asked for on important questions.

A WARNING.

Gentlemen, I am very sorry to leave India and Bombay. I am very sorry to give up my work and my interests here, and I am sorry to leave so many good friends, but I am glad to feel that I have been able to stop out long enough to see the Alexandra Dock opened for I have been one of your representatives on the Port Trust for over ten years and I have had a great deal to do with the Alexandra Dock in its various stages. I am glad also to have been able to see the Mazagon-Sewri Reclamation not exactly finished, but on a fair way to completion. I am also glad to think that our two Railways are being rapidly brought up to a thorough state of efficiency which will enable them to grapple with the large and increasing trade which is now seeking an outlet at Bombay. A large amount of money has been spent in the past two or three years on our two Railways and more has still to be spent, but when all the works now in hand are completed our Railways, I feel sure, will be able to deal with our rapidly increasing trade. And here I would just like to say that I think this Chamber should watch very carefully those schemes, which, I believe, are now under contemplation for the extension and development of Railways in Central and Northern India and if any of these should be likely to prejudice our trade we should either protest or ask for a *quid pro quo*.

I should like also to make a passing reference to the late President of the Railway Board Sir T R Wynne who retired from India about ten days ago. Although it is true Sir T R. Wynne has not given us us the link we have been urging for so long, *viz*, from Muttra to Aligarh, his whole time as President of the Board has been devoted to developing the Railway systems of India, and I think India owes him a great debt of gratitude for the good work that he has done.

THE CURRENCY SYSTEM.

I am glad to think also that our currency system has been under investigation and that certain wise and necessary changes are likely to result from this enquiry. It is very satisfactory to know that the surplus Cash Balances will now at last be made available under some special conditions for trade purposes for this is a question which this Chamber has taken a very great interest in. I am not quite sure if it was started in the days when Sir Frank Forbes Adam, of Messrs. Graham and Co., was Chairman, but if so this is over 25 years ago. I know at any rate that it was very vigorously pushed by Mr. L. R. W. Forrest of Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co., when he was Chairman of this Chamber, and only a few weeks ago I had a letter from him in which he expressed his great satisfaction that this change in our financial system is to be made at last.

FUTURE OF BOMBAY TRADE.

It is very satisfactory also to feel that the trade of western India—Bombay and Karachi—is expanding so very rapidly. There was a time a few years ago when I was inclined to take rather a pessimistic view of the future of Bombay trade, but now that we have the Alexandra Dock open, the Mazagon—Sewri Reclamation approaching completion and our Railways in a much greater state of efficiency, I am quite confident that the trade of Bombay will progress very rapidly. And in this connection I am very glad to feel, notwithstanding Lord Curzon's criticisms in the House of Lords two days ago, that the Government of India are now centrally situated, and that we in Bombay are in much closer touch and in greater personal contact with the Government of India than we had ever been before, and this, gentlemen, I look upon as a very important matter for the trade of Bombay. Times have changed since I came out to India 30 years ago. Profits are now no doubt a good deal finer than they were and the cost of living in Bombay has increased considerably. It is interesting to note however that whereas 30 years ago the rate of postage to England was 5 annas per ½ oz. it is now 1 anna, and that telegrams which costed Rs. 3/- per word are now only Rs. 1/4. If however our trade is on a finer basis than it was we are still I hink prosperous and contented and full of hospitality and kindness.

A POPULAR INSTITUTION.

I am glad to think that during my period of office the relations of this Chamber with other trade Associations of Bombay have always been most friendly. It has always been my policy as regards this Chamber to make it a popular institution working that is for the benefit of the whole trade of Bombay and not for one particular section of it only, and I venture to think that in this respect we have been successful. As regards our work generally I would like to remind you of what His Excellency the Viceroy said only a few weeks ago about this Chamber in reply to an address presented on behalf of this Chamber by Mr. Marshall Reid. His Excellency remarked that the Bombay Chamber had a deservedly high reputation for solidity of judgment and sobriety of views and he added that it was a Chamber to which the Government of India felt they could always look for helpful criticism and sound advice. I do not think, gentlemen, that we can wish for any better praise than this and coming as it did from the Head of the Government of India it is very satisfactory. I am quite not have said what he did unless he had really meant it.

FINAL WORDS.

And now, gentlemen, there is just one thing I would ask of you and I am sure you will not refuse me and that is that you will give to your present Chairman the same cordial support that you have always given to me. Mr. Marshall Reid has been in India almost as long as I have, his knowledge of the country is more varied than mine and as he has always taken a very keen interest in our commercial and public affairs. I am quite certain of this that at the end of his term of office he will be able to give a very good account of himself. Once again, gentlemen, I would thank you very sincerely for your great kindness to me on all occasions and for the very handsome gift you have just presented to me. I am very sorry indeed that the time has now come for me to say farewell. I would also thank you most sincerely for the gift you have promised for presentation to my wife. I am sure she will be delighted with it, it is quite unexpected and she I am sure will be very much gratified. She has always been a keen supporter of the Chamber and she has never grudged the time that I have had to give to the work. She has always been anxious for the Chamber's success and has always been very pleased when the Chamber has been successful.

Gentlemen, in conclusion, I wish the Chamber every possible success and I wish you in your business all success and prosperity and these I fear are my final words to the commercial community of Bombay.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 13.

The Calcutta share market to-day showed firmness in coal a large amount of orders being put through. Transactions included:—

Coal,—Auckland 3½; Bhalgora 16¼; Baraboni 12½; Borrea (ord) 5 3/8; Gopalichuck 8; Jherria Colliery 11; Kosoonda and Nyadee 21¾; Muchiridih 8 1/8; Phularitand 5¾; South Govindpore 8¾; Satpukuria and Asonsole 8¼; Teetulmuri 9½.

Jute,—Delta (ord) 121; Kanknarrah (ord) 127½; Lawrence (pref) 106. Tea,—Phoenix 49; Rajabaree 72. Miscellaneous, —India General (ord) 153½. Railway,—Hardwar-Dehra 109; Debentures,—5 (p.c.); Howrah-Amta 102.

DACOITY IN BENGAL.

RS. 7,000 LOOTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 13.

An armed dacoity is reported from Gossaidpur, near Brahmanbaria, Tipperah District. A large party of armed dacoits looted the house of Sarath Chunder Roy early in the morning on 9th instant and looted Rs. 7,000.

PLUMAGE BILL.

POWER OF POLICEMAN.

GOVERNMENT DIFFICULTY.

Whilst the Plumage Bill was before a Committee of the House of Commons, on 21st April, Mr. Hobson announced his intention to move a clause to meet the fears that a lady walking along the street might be stopped by a policeman and accused of wearing plumage the importation of which is prohibited by the Bill, says the "Daily Telegraph." The new clause would read;

A summons shall not be granted against any person for the offence of having plumage in his possession in contravention of this Act except by a petty sessional court, and the court shall not grant such a summons unless satisfied on oath that there is reasonable ground for suspecting that such offence has been, or is being, committed; and until such summons is granted a person shall not be subject to any interference by a constable or any other person by reason of having plumage in his possession.

Mr. Hinds was not satisfied with this proposed clause. He pictured the ladies of the country as in a state of great alarm. The Government ought to make it perfectly clear that no woman could be summoned on account of any plumage she was wearing if she had bought it in perfect innocence. Importers, traders, and others who were in a position to obtain a guarantee that the plumage they handled was not prohibited, and they only, ought to be subject to possible proceedings.

Mr. Dennis objected to the bill placing the onus of proof on defendants. It assumed the guilt of the whole population. He also testified to the fact that much alarm was felt in many quarters—fly fishermen, for instance, who used the feathers of rare birds.

Mr. Hobhouse's announcement arose out of discussion of Clause 3, which provides that:

> Where the court is satisfied, in any proceedings under this Act, that any plumage of a bird which is never of rarely found alive in a wild state in the United Kingdom, the plumage shall be deemed to be imported in contravention of this Act, unless the contrary is proved.

FOWLS AND FEATHER-BEDS.

Mr. Glyn-Jones argued that the clause made the possessor of the feathers of a domestic fowl liable to prosecution. Was not the fowl "a bird never or rarely found alive in a wild state in this country?" A person, too, using a quill-pen would be in possession of the plumage of a bird, probably a swan, "never or rarely found in a wild state in this country." The same definition would apply to a canary, the feathers of which—the bird having died—were being worn by a lady in memory of her dead pet.

Mr. Hobhouse undertook, if permission were given for the clause to be withdrawn temporarily, to bring forward later proposals that would meet the difficulties raised.

One or two members pressed that the clause should be voted on. Eventually, whilst the subject was still under discussion, Mr. P. Alden moved the adjournment and this was carried by 23 votes to 7.

THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR INDIAN STUDENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Apropos your leader in your issue, of the 11th instant, headed 'Money worse than wasted' and the Resolution of the Indian students in London, demanding the abolition of the Advisory Committees, I beg to quote a personal experience from which the general public may see for itself how essential the abolition of these Committees is, not only in the best interests of the students themselves and of the country in general, but also for the existence and maintenance of amicable relations between the two races.

I once had formed an intention of proceeding to England for the purposes of qualifying myself for the P. W. D. Accordingly my father wrote to the then Secretary Mr. T. W. Arnold for particulars.

I quote from his reply. Among other things Mr. Arnold says:—

> ..... You do not write about the age of your son, nor the voluntary subject with which he passed his B.A. examination..... I must tell y u beforehand that for every one vacancy in the P. W. D. there are a hundred applicants and your son must promptly give up every idea of coming to this country....."

After a further correspondence involving a waste of a month or more, Mr. Arnold on the 19th July, 1912, writes:—

> In reply to your letter of the 15th June, I have to inform you that the qualifications of your son in Chemistry alone will not help him much in studying for the B.Sc. (Engineering). He is however young enough to take up a 4 year's course.....If you are *still anxious* for him to try for a P. W. D. appointment I would recommend you to send him up in October of this year to King's College.....To do this he should arrive here in August so as to have time to study for and pass the London Matriculation Examination which is necessary if he is to work for the London B.Sc. while doing the Diploma Course.....

On an independent and simultaneous enquiry from Mr. Walter Smith, Secretary, King's College,—whom I found to be the soul of courtesy,—in his letter of 19th July I was informed by this gentleman:—

> As a graduate of an Indian University, you would be exempted from the Matriculation Examination and can be registered as an Internal Student of the University [illegible] may wish to put.....

One can from these correspondence notice at once the discrepancy that exists between the two sources of information.

It is needless to add that the Advisory Committee information proved to be utterly erratic.

I have known two instances among my Punjabi friends who, on such incorrect information, refused to go to England, if they had once more to sit for Matriculation after they had satisfied the B.A. test in this country.

Now, Sir, what justification exists for the maintenance of an institution that has failed in and is not capable of carrying out the object for which it was started. Mine is not the first nor the only instance. It is one from a host of them.

I would warn parents not to put implicit reliance on these Advisory Committees and in order to cease wasting time and energy to have direct communication with the different institutions.

At the same time, I would advise my fellow students to turn their gaze to soils other than England for independent professions e.g., medicine, engineering, forestry, army training, technology, chemistry and minerology and others. Germany, France, America, Japan, Belguim, offer open doors ungrudgingly to Indians and living is cheap, cheaper than in England.

Why not try these climes?—Yours, etc.,

MANECK.

SIMLA WEATHER FORECASTS.

GREAT SERVICE TO COMMERCE AND SHIPPING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, May 13.

The Director General of Observatories at Simla has addressed a demi-official letter to the Karachi Chamber of Commerce stating, that he finds it useful when applying for money for departmental purposes to be able to give definite and reliable evidence of the value of accurate weather information to commerce, and that he therefore tries to collect in his office reports on cases in which warnings of bad weather have been of use to the commercial community that he has learnt from the port officer.

He states that on information being received in Karachi of the approach of a storm on the 13th February last, steps were taken to protect a large amount of corn and other merchandise from damage by rain and requesting to be informed of the facts of the case and if possible of some estimate of the amount of damage which might have occurred if precautionary steps had not been taken.

The Chamber have resolved as follows:—That the Director General of Observatories be informed that, whilst it is difficult to give figures, there is no question as to the great value of the telegraphic reports received from Simla, which have often enabled members to take precautionary measures for the protection of merchandise and harbour craft.

SHOLAPUR FAMINE.

FUNDS URGENTLY NEEDED.

RS. 40,000 STILL REQUIRED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The public must have read the appeal made in your Monday's paper for funds for the Sholapur Famine. The Honorary Secretaries have therein given full details and particulars which have become worse since the November meeting held under the presidentship of Mr. Chuckerbutty, the Collector of Sholapur. Scarcity of fodder and water, exodus of the people, sale of cattle, and the said plight of the old and infirm are the characteristics prevailing.

H. E. the Governor with his usual generosity has contributed Rs. 500 and a fund of about Rs. 10,000 has been collected, but the appeal shows that Rs. 40,000 are still required.

As Vice President of the Sholapur Committee I shall feel thankful to receive any contributions that the wealthy and public citizens of Bombay might be pleased to give through the columns of your widely read paper. I already beg to announce the following gifts:—

H. B. Clayton, Esq., I.C.S. .....Rs. 100
W. A. Chambers, Esq.....Rs. 50
D. E. Wacha, Esq.....Rs. 25
Ramchandra Bhaskar Mantri, Esq.Rs.20

All contributions should be sent to the office of Messrs. Morarjee Goculdas and Co., Tamaraind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Yours, etc.,
NAROTTAM MORARJEE GOCULDAS,
Vice President, Sholapur Famine Committee.

FREE WATER FOR IRRIGATION OF FODDER CROPS.

The following Press Note has been issued by the Government of Bombay:—

Owing to the prevalence of famine in the Sholapur District, it was represented to Government in November last, that with a view to save the cattle of agriculturists, such water of the Ekruk and Ashti Tanks as might be available should be placed at the disposal of the Sholapur District Famine Relief Committee, for raising fodder crops exclusively for relief purposes. On both the tanks Government have undertaken to give the cultivators, holding Rabi leases, the first right to water. The Ashti Tank did not hold sufficient water to meet their requirements, but, in the case of the Ekruk Tank, Government instructed the Executive Engineer, Sholapur District, to issue water *free of charge* for the irrigation of 2,000 acres of fodder crops proposed to be raised by the Famine Relief Committee, and this concession, the Committee acknowledge, will enable them to supply green fodder to the cattle of poor agriculturists.

MAHANT MURDER CASE.

INDORE MAGISTRATE'S EVIDENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ARRAH, May 13.

In the Mahant murder case to-day Mr. Co'vin, Resident Magistrate, Indore, described the identification of Maik Moti and Sheonarain Bai Bansropan. They were mixed with ten medical college students. Banaropan identified the first two.

On April 17th Bissen Dutt was brought to witness' house where he made a statement, in the course of which he said, that Jamuna Dass Sabhu suggested at Benares, and again at Kotah, that a Sadhu of Nimaj should be robbed of five or ten thousand rupees because he would not give Jamuna money. Bissen disapproved.

At Jaipur, later, Jorawar Singh said, that work was necessary. Four of them went to Benares where Jorawar stopped at Bissen's house. Three or four days' later Bissen joined him there but afterwards, went to Mirzapur where Onkarmall was ill. After the latter had died Moti Manik and Jainchand told Bissen that they had not got the money and regretted that they had to kill two men. Bissen was very angry and cursed them. Two days after Jorawar told him the same story and at Jaipur later. Bissen concluded, "Whatever I have done wrong if I have done it was through ignorance."

The defence objected to the statement going in as a confession.

Mr. Armstrong, Superintendent of Police Delhi described the inquiries into the case, and how the statements of Sheonarain and Manickchand were made. He had not concluded when the Court rose for the day.

ARRAH, May 13.

At the hearing of the temple murder case yesterday, the following further evidence was recorded:—

Debidayal Bajpai, a servant of Madhoprasad Chaudhuri, said, he had known Bissen Dutt who owned houses in Benares and Mirzapur, for seventeen or eighteen years. The accused was formerly an Arya Samaj preacher and then became a Swadeshi lecturer. Witness knew Jaisingh who put up at Benares Mahamandal and gave performances as mesmerist.

A dafadar of Mirzapur police described finding of bodies of the boy and the Mahant.

LORD CURZON ON NEW DELHI.

"CIVIL AND MILITARY GAZETTE'S" CRITICISM.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, May 13.

With reference to Lord Curzon's latest speech on the Delhi policy the "Civil and Military Gazette" says:—If Lord Curzon really believes that the general opinion in India is steadily hardening against this policy it only shows that Lord Curzon is even more out of touch with opinion in India than he was during his Viceroyalty.

CHINESE PIRACY.

STEAMER SET ON FIRE.

200 LIVES LOST.

CAPTAIN'S THRILLING NARRATIVE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, May 13.

Details are now to hand of the desperate piracy reported recently by Reuter in which two hundred lives were lost on the steamer Tai On, owned by the Yik On Steamship Company.

The steamer commanded by Captain Wetherall, carrying 363 passengers, 40 crew and valuable cargo, was burned by the pirates at Ki O, near Wangmoon, on the night of April 27.

Captain Wetherall, interviewed by the "S. C. Morning Post," said that the trouble began shortly after ten o'clock when the first officer was on watch. "I had just entered my cabin and changed into pyjamas when I heard shouts and shots on the deck. I took down a shot-gun which I keep always loaded and went on the deck. I found the mate struggling with a Chinese who had swarmed up a stanchion from the forward deck. The chief officer told me that he was shot and I told him to go into my room and disposed of his assailant. With the assistance of the Chief Engineer and two watchmen I kept up a running fire and kept the deck cleared. My attention was then attracted to the forward end of the ship where we saw another man struggling up the stanchion and promptly shot him. After that firing was resumed in a desultary way for twenty minutes or half an hour when the pirates were firing from the stern of the ship on to the bridge. They were armed with Mauser pistols."

GLARE SEEN THROUGH SKYLIGHT.

"The watchmen," continued the Captain "stuck to their positions and fought well. Meanwhile with the assistance of the Chief Officer I had managed to get out distress signals and also fired half a dozen rockets. By this time the watchmen had cleared off the upper deck. About twenty minutes after the first shots were fired, the lights went out. We lit blue lights in anticipation of another rush and after about quarter of an hour I saw a glare through the skylight. I believed the pirates fired the ship because they saw ships approaching in response to our signal. Soon after the first shots were fired the steering gear was put out of action but when the fire started I dropped anchor to bring the ship's head to the wind. As soon as the Captain and officers could they went down from the upper to the middle deck where the fire was. By this time the firing had stopped and lots of people were in water. The Chief Engineer and I had on life belts, but the Chief Officer [illegible] was unable to get near it. Our position became untenable and the Chief Engineer jumped into water. I waited about quarter of an hour and followed him as by that time there were but a few Chinese left on the ship. Three steamers had by this time come up and were picking up people. I was picked up by a black boat belonging to a Chinese steamer bound for Wuchow. After leaving two other steamers on the watch we came on to Hongkong where I reported the matter to the police. When I left the steamer I could see Ki O in distance about three miles away."

RAJABAZAR BOMB CASE.

PROSECUTION ON "YOGA" PAMPHLET'S TEACHINGS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 13.

At yesterday's hearing of the Rajabazar Bomb Case before Mr. Panton at Hastings House, Mr. Pugh continuing his address said that the idea of duty interpreted in the "Geeta" had been misused and applied towards removing the scruples of murder from youthful minds. The teaching of the "Geeta" had been incorporated into the "Yoga" pamphlet with a view to political ends. The sacred teachings of the "Geeta" had been used in justifying the slaughter of enemies, forging coins and committing political dacoities. The "Yoga" pamphlet was specially dangerous because it was a call to the recruits under the garb of a higher religious training and because it inculcated false notions of ingratiating oneself to popular favour for gaining the independence of the country.

As against Chandra Sekhar who was arrested in Shoshunka's room, counsel said, there was evidence to show that he had read the proscribed book "Mukti-kon-pathe" in the "Anusilan Samity." It was needless to discuss at present the range of Pulin Dass who was convicted on a chrage of waging war against the King. Shoshunka was a member of Pulin's "Samiti" and so was Chandra Sekhar. The two were admittedly known to each other therefore it would be futile to argue that the presence of the three accused in Shoshunka's room was purely accidental.

With regard to the printing of the "Liberty" pamphlets, counsel said, the prosecution conclusively proved that the papers of the same glaze were printed at the press.

Counsel dealt in seriatim with the other accused and further evidence was called on behalf of the defence.

The Court then rose.

At their last meeting the Estates and General Purposes Committee of the Calcutta Corporation resolved, with regard to the proposed provision of a lump sum of Rs. 25,000 for aids to building funds of Orphanages in Calcutta, that they would not recommend this proceeding but proposed that each should be considered on its merits and the necessary appropriation of funds should be made as occasion arises.

PEOPLE'S BANK.

LIQUIDATORS' REPORT.

DISCREPANCIES IN AUDIT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, May 13.

The following further particulars have been published regarding the report of the Official Liquidators of the People's Bank of India, Limited, now in liquidation.

The report which is a bulky one, refers to the magnitude of work involved in the liquidation, including the arrangements for financing and managing the various industrial concerns upon the result of which the fate of the depositors may be said entirely to depend. It then proceeds to give a lengthy explanation regarding the transaction with the Ganges Flour Mills which showed a discrepancy of nearly four lakhs in audit. The descrepancy is explained as due to the fact that Harkishen Lal and Sons, took on lease the mills of the Ganges Flours Company and worked them in conjunction with two other mills, working one mill or the other and removing stocks and machinery from one mill to the other as it suited them to work.

HARKISHEN LAL'S POSITION.

Regarding Harkishen Lal's position the report says:—"At the present time, owing to depreciation in his securities, Harkishen Lal has some 15 lakhs invested in and about Lahore and the investigation only confirms the liquidators of the conclusion that a person intent upon absconding with vast sums would hardly have retained so large a portion of his gains so completely at the mercy of his victims. What remittances to Europe the accounts disclose, appear to have been for the purchase of mill machinery, the maintenance and technical education of young men sent by Harkishen Lal at his own expense to study English methods of manufacture and business and Harkishen Lal's expenses on himself and family (not exceeding Rs. 15,000) in connection with his visit to England where the whole of his time, as stated by him, was devoted to the study of industries."

As regards the alleged misrepresentation in the balance sheets, the liquidators say: "The grounds upon which the Directors' conduct may be alleged to be open to objection are the usual grounds, viz., misrepresentation in the latest balance sheets, advertising for deposits after the bank had become unsound, and payment of dividends out of the capital." The banker, says the report, who could close at the proper moment must have been born devoid of hope.

The report next considers the question how far the Directors were justified in risking so much of the depositors' money in industrial enterprises and refers to the judgments delivered by Lord Chancellor Cottenham and Lord Brougham in the case of Foley v. Hill, quoted in Heber Hart's Law of Banking and says that the money deposited with a banker is not really deposited, but paid to the banker on account of the customer to do with it as he pleases.

FINANCING OF INDUSTRIES.

Further, the People's Bank was founded for the express purpose of promoting and maintaining industrial enterprises upon the lines of pure Swadeshi as its Memorandum of Association shows. "Few people," says the report, "possibly have an idea of the extent to which banks in commercially advanced countries, *e.g.*, Germany and America, finance the industries. They may in fact be said to own the industries. The trouble in the case of the People's Bank was that there was no wide distribution and averaging of risks. Practically all funds were employed in one industry, cotton manufacture, and since the funds available exceeded the requirements of that industry it became hopelessly overcapitalised." The liquidators think that if further capitalization of a common industry can be restrained in order that the full advantage may be derived from increasing cultivation the industry can yet be made paying and, say: "It is in connection with the reorganization of these industrial concerns that the assistance of Harkishen Lal with his capacity for organisation and extensive knowledge of the industry in general, and special features of the various concerns in particular, will be of inestimable value to the liquidators."

As to the alleged payment of dividends from profits, not really earned, the report says: "With a few exceptions the security of the property of the borrower was sufficient at the time to cover the principal and interest and neither could consequently be regarded as unrealisable. The various concerns being theoretically independent and separate concerns, the bank very naturally considered the interest charged to them good and recoverable, as long as it appeared to be covered by the value of the property; and in the great majority of cases there were and still are good grounds for this belief."

"WINDOW-DRESSING."

The liquidators then give a list of the "window-dressing" deposits made by various parties on 30th June, 1913, only to be withdrawn a day or two afterwards in order to avoid the disclosure of the position in the half-yearly balance-sheet ending on that date. This balance-sheet though submitted for audit, was never published.

As to the debts due by the Directors, the liquidators observe: "Had the auditor of the People's Bank been as strict in earlier stages as he endeavoured to become later, much that was irregular and now appears objectionable, would doubtless have been regularised. As it was, certain concerns which were virtually the bank's property and which might have been incorporated into separate joint stock companies, were allowed to remain as Harkishen Lal's private properties without the Bank's interest therein being shown as debts due by the Directors in the balance-sheets.

NO DELIBERATE FRAUD.

The liquidators say they will submit a separate report as to the alleged undue preference after the Bank stopped payment and conclude as follows:—"There can be no question but that Harkishen Lal undertook far more than he was capable of accomplishing with the materials at his disposal, but that he was whole-hearted in his endeavour to make a success of the entire scheme and that his failure therein was due to inexperience and incompetence of those upon whom he had to rely and to the Bank's inability to find a sufficiently widespread outlet for its funds combined with certain features which are of sufficient notoriety not to require mention here, and not to any deliberate fraud on his part there can be doubt whatever."

THE HOLY PLACES IN ARABIA.

THE LIMIT OF GREAT BRITAIN'S RESPONSIBILITY.

The following letter dated April 18, from Mr. Zafar Ali Khan, Editor of the "Zamindar" of Lahore, at present in England, appears in the "Manchester Guardian":—

Sir,—In the course of his reply to the address presented by the All-India Muslim deputation on 25th March, the Viceroy made an interesting pronouncement. It referred to the *status quo* as regards the Holy Places in Arabia. In his speech in the Legislative Council at Simla the Viceroy had already, on a previous occasion, declared that the British Government realised the absolute necessity for the maintenance of the *status quo*. He supplemented that declaration with the following weighty pronouncement:—

"I would point out that this is an important and powerful link between your community and the Government of our King Emperor, for it is only in view of the religious interests of the Mahomedans of India and the value that the Government attach to religious freedom and Mahomedan control of the Holy Places that such a responsibility could rest Great Britain."

The diplomatic phraseology in which the Viceroy has couched this all-important statement is deserving of close attention, made up as it is of a number of ambiguous statements which could have been expressed in clear and happier language. As it stands, the Viceroy's pronouncement may be split up into a number of vague declarations, viz:—

(a) The position of Mecca and Medina as regards their *Mahometan control* must be maintained. (The italics are mine.)

(b) This position is an important and powerful link between Indian Muslims and the British Government.

(c) The responsibility of maintaining this position rests upon Great Britain in view of the religious interests of the Mussalmans of India.

We are grateful to Lord Hardinge for having assured us of the solicitude of the British Government for our religious interests, but his failure to mention the Caliphate as the direct factor in the maintenance of the integrity of the Holy Places was a regrettable omission. His Lordship has ignored the outstanding fact that the Ottoman Caliph is the Servant of the Holy Places, and all that we Mussulmans of India expect in return for our loyalty and devotion to the British Crown is that the British Government should co-operate with the Caliphate in safeguarding its sacred charge from wanton aggression and the part of the enemies of Islam. If Mecca and Medina are a powerful link between the Mussulmans of India and the British Government, who is anxious that they should not pass away from Mahomedan control, they are much more so between the Mussulmans of India—or, diplomatically speaking, their Government—and the Ottoman Caliphate which exercises that control. However preposterous the allegation, it is nevertheless affirmed in certain quarters that Great Britain is awaiting a favourable opportunity to proclaim a protectorate over Arabia, and assume control of the Holy Places through a petty Muslim chieftain. M. Gondal, a French author, in his publication "Islamisme et Christianisme," even goes so far as to commit himself to the following statement:—

"Lord Kitchener aurait, dit on, jure qu'avant de mourir il entreait a la Mecque, a la tete de son armee. L'Angleterre, possedant les Haramain, les deux villes saintes, la Mecque, et Medine, serait l'arbitre du monde Mussulman; de meme elle convoite la possession du littoral de l'Arabie pour etre maitresse de la Mer Rouge."

Under these circumstances it would have been more tactful if Lord Hardinge had

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE DEEP SEA OUTFALL AT LOVE GROVE.

The weekly meeting of the Standing Committee was held yesterday afternoon in the Council Hall, Mr. Cowasjee Jehangir presiding. There were thirty-six items on the Agenda, the large majority of which were of a purely formal nature.

Regarding the proposal published in yesterday's "Chronicle," whereby Mr. J. W. Mackinson, Executive Engineer, and Mr. Mangham, Deputy Executive Engineer, Drainage, would consult Sir John Wolfe Barry while in London, regarding the construction of the submarine portion of the deep sea outfall sewer at Love Grove, and the suggestion that Mr. Mackison, should, while on leave make enquires regarding the construction of a Slaughter House in modern lines at Bandra, the provision of cold storage facilities, plans for a meat market at the Crawford Market and the construction of incinerators, the committee decided to record the Commissioner's letter and forward a copy to the Corporation for disposal.

With reference to the Corporation resolution agreeing to enhance by one lakh of rupees the contribution of the Municipality towards the expenses of the Gateway of India monument on the Apollo Bunder, the Committee referred the matter to the Commissioner for his recommendations as to the sources from which the expenditure should be met.

MAHABLESHWAR NOTES

EVENTS OF THE SEASON.

AN ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME.

(From Our Correspondent.)

MAHABLESHWAR, May 12.

The hill is full of humanity. The weather is foggy, the sky overcast nearly the whole day with occasional glimpses of sunshine, while the usual Mahableshwar mists visit us morning and evening. The rain has done us good; it has laid down the dust which unfortunately is on the increase on the principal roads, and to which some smart riders contribute not a little! On Friday last we had a few smart showers in the afternoon, and they have helped to cool down the weather considerably. The temperature averages between 57deg. and 65deg. in the mornings and never more than 74deg. at any time of the day except towards evening when it goes down to 55deg. and even lower.

Many people are unaware of the fact that this part of the country abounds in bears and sambhur, in addition to the usual "bhikar" wild goat and cheetah, originally called "bagh" by the villagers. Only the other day, His Excellency the Governor shot a magnificent dear in the jungle near "Khas" lake some nine miles from Medha, and eleven from this side of Satara. The same day (Saturday) Lady Willingdon was to have attended a children's party given by Her Highness the Rani Saheb of Bhavnagar, but which, owing to the sad death from appendicitis of a three-year old daughter of Mr. Chrystal, of Bombay, had to be abandoned at the last moment. The sympathy of all is with the bereaved parents.

THE SEASON'S PROGRAMME.

The season's programme this year is somewhat of that of last year, probably because Lord and Lady Willingdon are leaving the hill on the 2nd June on their visit to Ootacamund. The programme is thus:—

Wednesday, May 13.—Polo begins. The Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Pattani "At Home."

Friday, May 15.—Gymkhana on the Polo ground. The Thakur Saheb of Limbdi "At Home."

Friday, May 15.—Ball at Government House.

Saturday, May 16.—Races. The Hon. Mr. Curtis and Mr. L. Robertson "At Home."

Monday, May 18.—Races. The Hon. Sir Richard Lamb and Mrs. Rieu "At Home."

The Mahableshwar Gymkhana will be held on the Polo ground, and the six events included in the programme are decidedly original as will be observed from the conditions given here below:—

Polo Ball and Bucket Race (pairs).—Gentlemen to ride past lady and catch a polo ball which he will drop into a bucket with two others into their buckets.

Telegram Stakes (pairs).—Gentlemen will ride to their partners with a subject for a telegram which the latter will write unaided. Gentlemen will then gallop back to the winning post. Best telegram of first three past winning post to win.

Polo Ball Race (mounted).—Lady and gentleman to alternately hit polo ball round a marked course. The former to hit first.

Tennis Ball Stakes (pairs).—Men will run 30 yards with tennis ball, place it on their partner's racket who will gallop round a flagged course. First past post with ball on racket to win.

Event No. 5.—Mixed pairs to run 100 yards holding hands.

Rescue Stakes (dismounted).—Ladies to be seated on chairs (which will be numbered). Competitors to securely tie their partners' wrists and ankles with cords. Competitors will then retire to a given place and draw for the lady they are to rescue, and will return with her to the winning post, carrying the cords with them. First past the post with cords intact to win.

The Thakur Saheb of Limbdi who has kindly given the prizes will be "At Home" on the occasion, and by the kind permission of His Excellency the Governor, his band will play during the afternoon.

On Thursday last Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon were entertained at a dinner at the Club by the Secretariat officials on the hill.

There is to be a Club Ball in aid of the Mahableshwar Industrial School—a very deserving institution—which helps to keep off beggars from the streets, but the date has not yet been fixed.

THE EMPIRE DAY.

The Parsi Gymkhana promises to have a number of "At Homes," the chief of them being the one on Empire Day (23rd May). Their Excellencies will be the guests of the evening when the finals of tennis in the Governor's Cup will be played. The Parsi Gymkhana has generously thrown open Saturdays—their band days—to non-Zoroastrian guests whom the members will be at liberty to bring to the Club. This demonstrates their cosmopolitan spirit as under the rules, none but Zoroastrians can be members, except distinguished personages who can only be honorary members.

The Indian Government can no longer depend on "windfalls" from the opium revenue. The latest returns show that to the end of May, 1914, the income was Rs. 1,81,350, less than the estimate. The fact is that with the big stocks in Shanghai people are afraid to buy here. According to the agreement with China the whole trade is to come to an end in 1918.

The date of Lord Carmichael's visit to Dacca have not yet been definitely fixed but it is arranged that he leaves Darjeeling early in July and after a day or two in Calcutta he proceeds to Dacca where he will remain till the beginning of September. A few days will then be spent in Calcutta and His Excellency will proceed to Darjeeling for the Pujas.

MEXICAN CRISIS.

TEXT OF PRESIDENT WILSON'S MESSAGE.

INTERVENTION NOT WAR.

President Wilson's Message to Congress on the Mexican Crises was as follows;—

My duty is to call your attention to the situation which has arisen in our dealings with General Victoriano Huerta at Mexico City, which calls for action, and to ask for your advice and co-operation in acting on it.

On April 9 the paymaster of the Dolphin landed at the Iturbine Bridge facing at Tampico with a whale-boat and a boat's crew to take off certain supplies needed by his ship. While engaged in loading the boat he was arrested by an officer and a squad of men of the army of General Huerta. Neither the paymaster nor any of the boat's crew were armed. Two of the men were in the boat when arrested, and were obliged to leave it and submit to be taken into custody, notwithstanding the fact that the boat carried both bow and stern the flag of the United States. The officer who made the arrest was proceeding up one of the streets of the town with his prisoners when he met an officer of higher authority, who ordered him to return to the landing-stage and await orders, and within half an hour from the time of the arrest orders were received from the commander of the Huertista forces at Tampico to release the paymaster and his men.

The release was followed by apologies from the commander, and later by an expression of regret from General Huerta himself. General Huerta urged that martial law obtained at the time at Tampico, and that orders had been issued that no one was to be allowed to land at Iturbine Bridge, and that our sailors had no right to land there. Our naval commanders at the port had not been notified of any such prohibition, and, even if they had been, the only justifiable course open to the local authorities would have been to request the paymaster and his crew to withdraw and lodge a protest with the commanding officer of the fleet.

Admiral Mayo regarded the arrest as so serious an affront that he was not satisfied with the apologies offered, but demanded that the flag of the United States should be saluted with special ceremony by the military commander of the port.

A SERIES OF INCIDENTS.

The incident cannot be regarded as a trivial one, especially as two of the men arrested were taken from the boat itself—that is to say, from the territory of the United States; but, had it stood by itself, it might have been attributed to the ignorance or arrogance of a single officer. Unfortunately it was not an isolated case. A series of incidents has recently occurred which cannot but create the impression that the representatives of General Huerta are willing to go out of their way to show disregard for the dignity and rights of this Government, and have felt perfectly safe in doing what they pleased and making a free show in many ways of their irritation and contempt. A few days after the incident at Tampico an orderly from the Minnesota was arrested at Vera Cruz while ashore in uniform to obtain the ship's mail. He was for a time thrown into gaol.

An official dispatch from this Government to the Embassy in Mexico City was withheld by the authorities of the telegraphic service until it was peremptorily demanded by our Charge d'Affaires in person. So far as I can learn such wrongs and annoyances as we have suffered occur only against representatives of the United States. I have heard of no complaints from other Governments of similar treatment. Subsequent explanations and formal apologies did not and could not alter the popular impression, which, it is possible, it had been the object of the Huertista authorities to create, that the Government of the United States was being singled out, and might be singled out with impunity, for slights and affronts in retaliation for its refusal to recognize the pretensions of President Huerta to be regarded as the constitutional provisional President of the Republic of Mexico.

The manifest danger of such a situation was that such offences might grow from bad to worse, until something happened of so gross and intolerable a sort as to lead directly and inevitably to armed conflict. It was necessary that the apologies of President Huerta and his representatives should go much farther and be such as to attract the attention of the whole population to their significance, and such as to impress upon President Huerta himself the necessity of seeing that no further occasion for explanations and professed regrets should arise. I have, therefore, felt it my duty to sustain Admiral Mayo in the whole of his demand, and to insist that the flag of the United States be saluted in such a way as to indicate a new spirit and attitude on the part of the Huertistas. Such a salute General Huerta has refused, and I come to ask your approval and support for the course I purpose to pursue.

FRIENDSHIP FOR THE MEXICAN PEOPLE.

This Government can, I earnestly hope, in no circumstances be forced into war with the people of Mexico. Mexico is torn by civil strife, and to accept the tests of its own Constitution, it has no Government. General Huerta has set his power up in the City of Mexico without right by methods for which there can be no justification in the only part of the country under his control. If armed conflict were unhappily to come as a result of his attitude of personal resentment towards this Government, we should be fighting only General Huerta and those who adhere to him and give him support, and our object will be only to restore to the people of the distracted Republic the opportunity to set up again their own laws and their own Government. But I earnestly hope war is not now in question. I believe that I speak for the American people when I say that we do not desire to control in any degree the affairs of the sister Republic. Our feeling for the people of Mexico is one of deep and genuine friendship, and everything we have so far done and refrained from doing has proceeded from the desire to help them and not hinder and embarrass them.

We do not wish even to exercise the good offices of friendship without their welcome and consent. The people of Mexico are entitled to settle their own domestic affairs in their own way. We sincerely desire to respect their right. The present situation need have none of the grave complications of interference if we deal with it promptly, firmly, and wisely.

No doubt I could do what is necessary in the circumstances to enforce respect for our Government without recourse to Congress and yet not exceed my constitutional powers as President, but I do not wish to act in a matter possibly of so grave consequence except in close conference and cooperation with both Senate and House of Representatives. I therefore come to ask your approval that I may employ the armed forces of the United States in such ways and to such extent as may be necessary to obtain from General Huerta and his adherents the fullest recognition of the rights and dignity of the United States even amidst the distressing conditions now unhappily obtaining in Mexico.

There can in what we do be not a thought of aggression or selfish aggrandisement. We seek to maintain the dignity and authority of the United States only because we wish always to keep our great influence unimpaired for uses of liberty both in the United States and wherever else it may be employed for the benefit of mankind.

RECORD MARCH TO BRIGHTON.

FEAT OF SIXTY LONDON TERRITORIALS.

A record march from London to Brighton was made on the night of April 18, by sixty men of the London Rifle Brigade (Territorial Force), says the "Daily Mail."

In full marching order, they covered the distance of fifty-two miles in 14hr. 23min., including stops, beating by 2hr. 17min. the record made in October last year by the London Scottish. Excluding stops, the time for the journey gives an average of just over four miles an hour. Most of the men work in City of London banks and shipping and insurance offices and belong to middle-class families.

A large crowd cheered the men when they left the Duke of York's Column at 7.30 p.m. on Saturday. The weight of the equipment carried by each man was about 55½lbs. The kit comprised:—

Shovel.	Mess Tin.
Pickaxe.	Bayonet.
Overcoat.	Rifle.
Haversack.	Water-bottle.

Most of the men had a stock of bananas and sandwiches. The time-table of the journey was:—

	Distance from London.	Arrival.	Halt.
Coulsdon	14 miles.	10.59 p.m.	18min.
Lowfield Heath	27 miles.	2.29a.m.	43min.
Bolney	38 miles.	5.52. a.m.	23min.
Pyecombe	46 miles.	9.9 a.m.	15min.
Brighton	52 miles.	9.50 a.m.	

The men were expected to arrive at Brighton about 10.30, but at half-past nine the news ran round Brighton, "They are coming!" and in a mixture of surprise and enthusiasm numbers of people hurried out to great them. Presently a few dusty civilians and some cyclists hove in sight, and then the whole squad came marching down the Old Steyne. They had not the bearing of men who had walked all night. Their ranks were firm, their alignment correct, their tread regular. Only their deeply flushed faces, their dust-covered legs and here and there a collar thrown open gave evidence of their long journey.

RICE PUDDING AND CUSTARD.

There was a look of satisfied determination on their faces, and the crowd greeted them enthusiastically. One had to walk fast to keep up with them. Some followers broke into a run. A halt, a brisk word of command, and then they dashed off for a longed-for wash, like schoolboys after a walk.

No one fell out during the journey; the whole contingent arrived, though there were one or two cases of foot soreness. The two officers carried a man's kit each for the last twenty-five miles. In spite of the hour of the march, there was a warm welcome for the troops all the way down. At the various halting places they consumed gallons of tea and coffee, and plenty of bread and butter and rice puddings and custards. The men were in really wonderful fettle on their arrival. Asked if they were going to have a sleep now, the spokesman of a group said: "No fear. A bath, lunch, a look round Brighton, and back by the afternoon train to London—that's our programme."

The road was very bad in places, with much loose grit, and one particularly trying newly-tarred stretch of some miles before arriving at Lodfield Heath.

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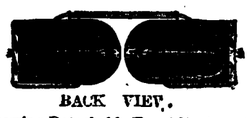

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COTTON FIRES INQUIRY.

PRICES NOT AFFECTED BY THE FIRES.

THE RISE IN INSURANCE RATES.

The Edwardes Committee resumed its sittings yesterday morning, Mr. S. M. Edwardes, Commissioner of Police, presiding.

Mr. J. N. Cocolas, of the firm of Messrs. Prier do Saone and Company, was the first witness examined.

Replying to questions put by the chairman, witness said that since November last, there had been six fires in his firm's jethas. The fires were not confined to any particular kind of cotton, but occurred in all classes, namely, Broach, Berars, Bengal, etc. The biggest fire broke out on the 2nd April. The fourth, fifth and sixth were very small fires. Very little damage was done in the case of those fires, only the corners of the bales being singed. He went to the scene of the fires as soon as they broke out. In each of these cases it appeared to him that the fire started from the outside on the second bale from the bottom on the road side, always at the beginning of the stack and not in the centre.

That being so, have you formed any opinion as to whether the outbreaks were due to natural causes or to any human agency?—I have formed no opinion whatsoever, but I do not think they are due to spontaneous combustion.

His firm had been doing business in cotton for more than twenty years now, he went on, but they had never had any cotton fires before this except in one case, when some loose cotton was burnt. All the cotton bales which were burnt in the fires, had been insured with different companies, but mostly with the London and Lancashire Insurance Company.

RESTRICTIONS AS TO ADMISSION.

Asked if he had any suggestions to make for the better prevention of fires, witness said that the public should not be allowed to go to the cotton green as they now did. During these fires, he had found that even insurance people were in the habit of smoking there, and they could very well imagine what the outside public would do. At present people were allowed to pass through the alleys between different stacks without any difficulty, and his idea was that there should be certain restrictions as to admission, and passes should be issued for that purpose. Since the fires, he had engaged an additional staff of Punjabi watchmen besides the ramosis. The Punjabi watchmen were just as good, or as bad, as the ramosis. Since this increased supervision, the epidemic of fires had stopped. The fourth, fifth and sixth fires were discovered at once and put out immediately. In one case the fire was discovered by a Punjabi, and in another by a soldier. Their jethas were in close proximity to those of the Indian Cotton Company.

Mr. Simcox:—Is it a fact that most bales are a little ragged at the corner?

Witness: But these were absolutely good bales.

Mr. Simcox: If some malicious person intends to do mischief, it is natural that he would set fire at that place?

Witness: In this case the corners were intact; it was only the gunny that was burnt. The cotton was only a little singed.

Captain Higham: Do you think that the gunny protects the cotton?

Witness: Well, the gunny burns quicker than the cotton. If they had bales covered with fire-proof gunnies, there would be less chance of fires.

Asked by Mr. Simcox if he would call it a radical change if it were decided to do away with gunnies entirely, the witness replied that it was not practicable to do so; cotton would come out, and spoil the bale in that case. The gunny kept the cotton in order.

NO REASON TO SUSPECT MISCHIEF.

To Mr. Purshotamdass Thakoredass, witness stated that he had no reason whatever to suspect mischief by human agency. In the case of small fires, he had not discovered any matches or any such substance. He believed that even in normal times the coolies and muccadums smoked bidies at the green.

Mr. Simcox: Have you any person in your mind who you can suspect through private jealousy or enmity, was setting fire to your cotton?

Witness—No, none.

Mr. Clayton—Is there any person or class of persons who would be benefitted by the fires in your jethas?

Witness—No.

A coolie or a man of that class?—No.

Proceeding, witness said he had never dismissed a ramosi. His present staff consisted of old employees. These fires occurred in the day time, and the ramosis were night watchmen.

Upto the time the bales are taken possession of by the insurance company after a fire is there no person or class of persons who are likely to be benefitted by the fires?—No none.

To Mr. Narotam Morarji, witness said that he had not smelt kerosine oil during these fires.

To Mr. Edwardes witness stated that since last year the insurance rate in the case of his firm had been increased by twenty-five per cent. Formerly it was three-quarters per cent; now it was one per cent.

WAITING FOR WATER.

Replying to questions put by Mr. Leslie, witness said that on the 2nd April, when, 4,000 bales of his were burnt, he arrived on the scene of the fire at twenty minutes to four and had to wait for sixteen minute before the water came. When he arrived there, the fire brigade was not on the spot. If the water had been available in time, so much damage would not have been caused.

To Mr. Clayton, witness said that this time he was on the road leading into the green. He was not on the Colaba road and he could not say whether the hose had been put on the main on that road. He did not know whether the water was available from the main on the Colaba road or not. The water was not available until two minutes to four.

To Dr. Mann, witness said his point was that he had to wait for water for sixteen minutes.

Mr. Edwardes—Do you suggest that there should be a constant supply of water at the green?

The Witness—Yes, it is absolutely necessary.

To Mr. Leslie, witness said that the fire did not start inside the jetha. It started on the outside. Any person passing by the road could have seen it. It was not in the centre of the stack. It commenced from the corner. When the bales from the stack were removed it was found that the bottom bales were burnt.

To Mr. Simcox the witness said that in the case of the fires in his jethas, any man could have caused them. The fires started from the second bales from the bottom and near a place from where a draught could be caused. It was natural that if any intelligent person intended to do mischief, he would set fire at that spot. It was very funny that there should be spontaneous combustion at such a convenient spot.

To Mr. Purshotamdass, witness said that his constituents had no access to his jetha.

PRICES NOT AFFECTED.

Replying to Mr. Muller, witness said that if a large quantity of cotton had been destroyed and if the subsequent small fires had not been put out in time, it would have affected the prices of cotton very greatly.

Mr. Edwardes—But the fires that have occurred have not affected the prices?

The Witness—No.

To Mr. Clayton, witness said he could not say that the prices of cotton would have declined to some extent if there had been no fire at all.

To Mr. Simcox—witness said that with two or three exceptions, the outbreaks were in jethas belonging to European firms.

Mr. Simcox—You have just stated that as a result of a large quantity of cotton being destroyed, there would be a considerable rise in the price of cotton. Now, people whose jethas were not burnt would score by the rise in price?

The Witness—Naturally they would sell their cotton at a better price.

Mr. Wacha—Supposing there is a big fire in a large stock of cotton in Bombay and at the same time there is brisk activity in the cotton market in America, do you think that the price would not rise?

The Witness—It would rise.

To a further question put by Mr. Wacha, witness stated that if there was a larger number of hydrants spread over the green and provided there was water, it would have a good effect. There must be some arrangement by which the water could be got at once.

To Mr. Clayton, witness said that the fires had occurred both in the newly arrived cotton as well as the old jethas.

THE RISE IN INSURANCE RATES.

To Mr. Simcox, witness said that the reason which the Insurance companies gave him for raising their rate was that Colaba never paid them even in ordinary years. They had increased their rate simply to compensate themselves for the loss they had sustained in the past. The premium on the Calcutta side was lower.

Replying to Mr. Leslie, witness said that another reason for raising the rate was to minimise the water damage.

To Mr. Purshotamdass, witness replied that the insurance companies' rates had risen this year not because it was thought that fires were caused by incendiarism.

Mr. T. J. Ward, of Messrs. Ralli Brothers, was then examined. He gave his evidence in camera, and after examining him, the committee adjourned until this morning.

REPORT OF PROGRESS OF VICTORIA MEMORIAL BUILDING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 13.

The annual report of the Victoria Memorial Trustees for 1913 states, the total expenditure for the year was Rs. 2,45,000. Of the outstanding subscriptions sixty thousand were collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,13,000 still to be collected, out of which Rs. 45,000 is realisable. Under the terms of the contract the contractors should have completed twenty-five lakhs worth of work by March 9th 1914; the actual amount of work done was six lakhs eighty-three thousand. The slowness is due to the difficulties in the supply of marble. In consequence new quarries have been opened, railway facilities have been increased and the standard of whiteness of marble has been lowered to the quality similar to that used in the Taj Mahal.

RUMOURED TRANSFER OF METROPOLITAN FROM CALCUTTA.

BISHOP OF CALCUTTA ON DELHI AS A "CEREMONIAL CAPITAL."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 13.

The "Statesman's" London correspondent cables:—The Bishop of Calcutta speaking at the annual meeting of the Indian Church Aid Association, referred to the rumours regarding the transfer of the Metropolitan from Calcutta to Delhi. He said, he could see no reason for it since there was no prospect of any new great city arising in Delhi. Trade would not follow the transfer of Government to Delhi, which was a ceremonial capital and seat of Government, but, there was no reason to suppose it would become more than that.

HYDERABAD WATER-WORKS.

ALLEGED MISMANAGEMENT.

PROPOSED CURTAILMENT OF MUNICIPAL POWERS.

The special general meeting to consider the Government resolution regarding the Municipal Water Works of Hyderabad, (Sind), was held on May 7, says the Hyderabad correspondent of the "Sind Gazette." Only 13 members were present, three of whom left soon after the proceeding commenced.

The President Mr. R. B. Bulchand read the inspection report of the Mechanical Engineer to the Government of Bombay upon which the Government have administered grave censure of the Municipality for having neglected repeatedly to put their water works plant in efficient order although the state of affairs was on three different occasions forcibly brought to their notice The Government have therefore called upon the Municipality to show cause why they should not be deprived of entire control of the waterworks machinery and distribution arrangement, which should be entrusted to the Public Works Department of the Government of Bombay.

The Collector of Hyderabad while forwarding the papers to the Municipality has made strong remarks on the past conduct of the Municipality in the mismanagement of their waterworks and has suggested that as the Municipality's assurances for improvement have proved failures he cannot believe in fresh assurances and he therefore suggests that as the Municipality is altogether devoid of the capacity to manage the waterworks, it should welcome the proposal of the Government and hand over the entire waterworks to the management of Government.

The Municipal proceeding commenced with a few introductory remarks by the President.

It was discovered that the report by the Chief Officer upon the defects pointed out by the Mechanical Engineer to the Government had not been circulated among the members nor had the President's letter to Mr. Shoebridge the Sanitary Engineer on the question involved in the Government resolution been given to the Municipal Councillors. The councillors demanded that these papers should be read out to the meeting there and then or the meeting be adjourned to admit of their circulation among the members. The President decided that the papers might be read there and then. Accordingly, the whole morning was occupied in reading them. The Chief Officer's report could only be understood after reference to the Mechanical Engineer's report para by para, so it took a long time and the meeting was adjourned after the report had been gone into half way.

In the course of the reading of the papers an informal discussion took place in which only two Municipal Councillors seemed to take a lively interest, namely the Executive Engineer Mr. Lowsley, and Rao Bahadur Divan Hiranand Khemsing. These alone seem to have understood the question before the meeting.

One curious fact which was brought to light in the course of the discussion and created a sensation was that although the Municipality had decided as long ago as September 1913, that the proposal to build a sump and a tower in the river for supplying unpolluted water from the river be referred to Mr. Lowsley who is the Executive Engineer as well as the Chairman of the Public Works Committee for his opinion, the papers had not been up-to-date forwarded to him and he knew nothing at all about the matter. This grave remissness in the Municipal office was much commented on by the Councillors present. This was the more deplorable because after the Executive Engineer had given his opinion the papers were to be sent on to the Sanitary Engineer of the Government of Bombay for his decision.

Another curious fact brought to light was that steel pipes, boiler coverings, non-conducting materials, and several other things urgently required for preventing waste of steam as suggested by the Government Mechanical Engineer were ordered full four months after the Municipality sanctioned the same, and that not from Karachi where they could be readily and cheaply procured but from Calcutta by rail which took the supplies two months to deliver the same. Even now they are not yet fixed.

The reading of the remainder of the report and the further consideration of the whole matter will be resumed on Wednesday next, to which day the meeting has been adjourned.

It is much to be regretted that the attendance of the Municipal Councillors at such an important meeting was so thin as only ten out of 24 or 22 were really present. The things may possibly be due to the heat of the morning. I would therefore suggest to the President to hold future meetings in the Holmsted hall after 9 p.m., and to provide at his expense refreshments.

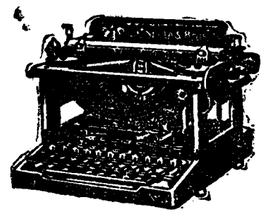
This was the course adopted by Mr. Steel the then President of the plague committee when that body had practically superseded the Municipality. So there is a precedent for the course suggested.

LOCUM TENENS OF DEWAN OF TRAVANCORE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

TINNEVELLY, May 13.

Dewan Bahadur P. Rajagopalachari, C. I. E., the Dewan of Travancore, relinquishes his appointment to-day after seven years of efficient administration marked by steady progress and prosperous finances. Mr. M. Krishnan Nair, an ex-member of the Travancore Legislative Council and Chief Justice of the State, will be his locum tenens, and it is believed, will ultimately succeed him as the Dewan. Mr. Rajagopalachari sails for England on Saturday next.



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HOCKEY IN BOMBAY.

AGA KHAN TOURNAMENT.

A RETROSPECT.

UMPIRES AND MANAGEMENT

The hockey season is over, and the player has laid aside his stick and the critic his pen—not without a sigh of relief. It is but fitting that the end of the struggle for the cup should mark the end of the season; could there be a more appropriate climax? For, as a facetious critic remarked, "Cup final is cup final"—a proposition there is no disputing—and the last struggle is always marked by interest intense and vociferous. The tournament which was concluded on the 5th instant was no exception to the rule, and the three hard struggles to decide the fate of the trophy, were a conclusion worthy of a tourney that was steeped with interest from its very inception. There was, of course, the usual massacre of innocents in the first round, where last year's winners and the first string of the G. I. P. thrashed the Young Parsis and the Crusaders respectively to the tune of 9-0 and 12-1. Barring these matches there was more or less of a fairly stubborn encounter in the other games, although they were not all evenly contested.

No apology is needed for reverting for the last time to the subject of the management and direction of hockey, for the suggestion of a Hockey Association has received more than a passing notice at the hands of most of the local clubs. The number of favourable comments received from all quarters, justifies our saying that the majority of the local clubs are very decidedly in favour of the formation of such a body, but there seems to be an evident lack of leadership. That vested interests should lead the way in this matter, is perhaps too much to ask for, but there are several prominent members of local hockey teams, who, we know, are in favour of such an association, to whom the teams look for the initial step. Several of the officials of the Western India Football Association have expressed approval of the scheme outlined in these columns some time ago, and as there is a provision in its articles for that Association taking up hockey and other sport, there is some hope of their tackling the proposition this year. With such a well known hockey enthusiast as Mr. P. R. Cadell, who is keenly in favour of a Hockey Association for Bombay, there is not a little hope that some step in the right direction will be made this year.

Wadia (Grant Medical.)

THE GROUND QUESTION.

It is opportune that at this stage, the agitation against the use of the Oval by polo players has arisen, for, if it is possible to cater for the requirements of those sportsmen elsewhere, the ground difficulty, provided it meets with official approval, can be solved. The Oval, which is used by a great number of clubs during the cricket season, is not utilised, except by polo players, during the hockey season, and it would be well if the Improvement Trust could see its way to hand over a sufficient portion to make three good hockey pitches to the Association when it is formed. The proposal is one that would work advantageously in every way, for handing them over to a recognised body would cause no heart-burning, and there would be a guarantee that they would be well looked after. During such periods as the Association do not require the fields for the purposes of their tournaments, they could be rented out to the different clubs for practices, thus meeting to some extent the expenses incurred in the upkeep of the ground. There seems hardly any reason why such an arrangement could not be made, and why it should not work to the interest of all parties concerned. Certain it is, however, that something must be done to meet the growing popularity of the game, and the steadily increasing interest would justify a more extended season. While there is a wail from Calcutta that the game is deteriorating in the Eastern Capital, not even the most pessimistic would say the same of the game in this part of India. Besides the steady growth of popularity and interest, there is the markedly visible growth of efficiency. The splendid exhibitions seen if the game in the last tournament, leaves no doubt in our mind that scientific hockey is no affectation—it has come to stay, and it seems cruel that the local teams should be so distressingly handicapped in the matter of playable hockey fields. Let us hope that the clubs will come forward themselves to remedy matters, always remembering that what it may not be easy for a single individual to accomplish, may be easily effected by a combined movement.

James (Cyclist.)

THE REFEREEING.

In dealing with items of interest in the recent tournament we must not fail to mention the refereeing. Let us say at the very onset that the standard was much higher than seen in recent years, and a large portion of the credit, very deservedly falls on Mr. C. M. Ward. The old Y.M.C.A. skipper possesses in a marked degree the essential qualifications necessary for a successful "man with the whistle." He understands the game thoroughly, and there was that promptitude about his decisions, which had the effect of being convincing. He has an eagle eye, which takes in things at a glance, and he was especially successful in his penalising of "offsides." We had, however, occasion to speak before of his extreme punctiliousness in the matter of "knock-out," hardly making allowance for fair rebound. There was that over-strict adherence to the letter of the law, which, although it cannot he said to have by any means killed the game, was frequently irritating. We say this with no desire to detract from a duty that was performed conscientiously and consistently evening after evening in the tournament,—for we hold it does not do so—but with a view to doing him entire justice. Of the other referees, Captain Simpson was the most prominent, both in the frequency of his appearence, and, what seemed at first a hopeless inability to remember the rule governing the penalty-bully. Those who have followed the criticisms of the game in these columns, will remember that we had the unpleasant duty on these occasions to pass severe strictures, and it is not necessary for us to refer to the matter again. But we must say that we find it difficult to enthuse over his exhibition. We do not mean to convey the impression that there was no merit about his performance—far from it—but a mistake in a point of law by a referee is, surely,—if anything deserves the adjective—an unpardonable error. There was besides, markedly in the two final matches he refereed, a propensity to penalise an offence by a defender, even when such action was to the disadvantage of the attacking team. He suffered, too, in comparison with Mr. Ward who frequently refereed with him. Messrs. Sharpe, Singleton and Moir, who refereed on several occasions were successful.

D. Kapadia (Parsi H. A.)

REPLY TO MR. NICHOLSON.

Mr. Nicholson in the course of his congratulatory speech during the presentation ceremony on the 5th instant made a passing remark to newspaper criticism and practically challenged the critics to be in the position of a referee. The remark was quite gratuitous and Mr. Nicholson as President of the committee of Management, should have learnt how to mend matters at home before rushing into remarks of the nature. It directly refers to the criticisms which appeared in the "Chronicle" as no other contemporary thought it necessary, to mention certain events which happened on the hockey field. We wonder what Mr. Nicholson would have us do. Would he like us to remain silent over all that happened in the games, and never to say a word about the supervision of games, however repugnant it might have been? If that be his object, we beg to be excused. Would he have us write in a laudatory strain all through irrespective of the actual circumstances in a game? Would he have us write a stereotyped description which would hardly tally with the events of the game and on reading which, one would wonder, if he was really reading a description of the game he actually saw. We are very sorry to have incurred the displeasure of the high and mighty who rule the destinies of local hockey, and of whom we would ask, what discretion they exercised in appointing referees in a knock-out tournament, where one mistake by the referee might be fatal to a side? What moral suasion did the committee of management of the Aga Khan Tournament, have to persist in allowing a particular referee to supervise the games, even after he had been repeatedly shown to be hopelessly ignorant of the laws of the game? What justification had they in thrusting upon unwilling teams, a referee of such poor knowledge of the laws of the game of hockey? Because there is no one, not one living body, to question these most arbitrary and reprehensible methods of management, which would not be tolerated in any place where hockey is played under an Association, these things have gone unnoticed by the amateur "managers" of the tournament, whose dovecots were never disturbed by unpalatable newspaper criticism before the advent of the "Chronicle." Could these self-appointed pioneers of the game of hockey in the Presidency have done these very things if they were accountable to a superior body, who could question them on these points? Because, they enjoy security from such a disturbing element, such a referee has been thrust on the unwilling competing teams, who were naturally more concerned with the question of umpiring than the management could be?

Easdon (Grant Medical.)

Clarke (Customs.)

Mr. C. M. Ward.

It cannot be laid at our door, that we have been hostile critics all through. We have had nothing, but unstinted praise for the supervision of Messrs. Ward, Sharp and Singleton, although at times we had reason to comment unfavourably on a few isolated points of their decision. Similarly we pointed out the bad mistakes of another referee—indeed vital ones,—as they related to points of law. We know full well that it is not "easy to criticise"—and if Mr. Nicholson tries his hand at it, he will find it so too—for it referees can have, and last and not things which only active players and old referees can have, and last and not least, an amount of courage of conviction to speak out the honest truth, untained by the spirit of partisanship.

That this remark of Mr. Nicholson has required more than a passing notice is not to be wondered at, as it comes from a responsible official of his position and not from irresponsible critics, who have a lot to learn of hockey, as also of fair journalism. We do not hold a brief for any particular club in Bombay and may we ask, why in the name of justice and fairplay, the members of other clubs thoroughly conversant with the rules of the game are not asked to referee the matches? Is it because they do not belong to the superior ethereal atmosphere of a privileged body? Echo answers—Yea!

Johnny D'Souza (Lusitanian.)

Esai (Jhansi.)

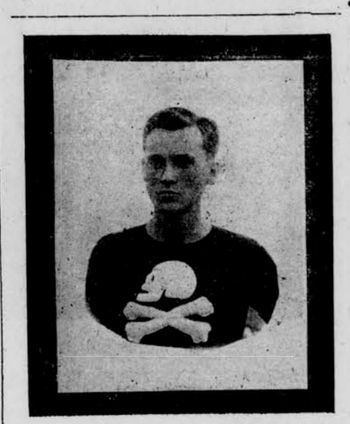
FORM OF THE TEAMS.

Looking back over the tournament, it is remarkable how closely the teams reproduced the form predicted. Of local teams the Lusitanians were undoubtedly the favourites, and then came the Grant Medicals, R. G. A., Customs and Cyclists in the order named in the running for the Cup. Of these the Cyclists were a disappointment, going down to the Sherwoods, but the Customs reproduced better form than was anticipated. But their victory against the G. I. P. Ry., "A" team was extremely "fluky," and even now we think of the latter's exit from the tournament in the second round with some regret, for their two games in the competition clearly demonstrated that they were a combination with no small degree of good hockey in their display. As we have said before, the Lusitanians were extremely lucky in giving the quietus to the R. G. A. in the third round, but they met their Waterloo in the semi-final round of the Cup, when the Medicals defeated them by a single goal. It was the game of the tournament, and excitement at the meeting was at fever heat. We were constrained to severely criticise the tactics adopted by some of the members of the winning team on that occasion, but even the most enthusiastic partisans of the Lusitanians will admit that the victory went to the better combination. The truth is that the Cup-holders had their defence lamentably weakened by the loss of D'Silva, who was called upon to play for his Department, the Eastern Telegraph, and owing to this weakness in defence they were never anything but shaky during the tourney. The Medicals have for years passed into the semi-final round at least, and they are to be congratulated on their success, their final victory being the crowning laurel to a series of consistently brilliant efforts that they have made year after year, and considering one with another they were undoubtedly the best all-rounders in the tournament and nothing in the fitness of things could have been more deserved them their victory in the final.

Moir (Bombay Gymkhana.)

WEALTH OF MEMORIES.

Local interest in the other half of the table was centered in the Customs and the G. I. P. but outstation interest was well sustained in the Dorsets and Jhansi. The first meeting between these two teams in the second round, resulted in a pointless draw but at the second time of asking the Dorsets were able to claim a victory by the narrow margin of a goal. Once past Jhansi the Poona champions had an easy walk right through to the final. Their exhibition against Bhusaval was extremely poor, but they pulled themselves up when pitted against the Customs, whose hopes were raised by the Bhusaval match, and hemmed that team in their own territory three-quarters of the hour, running out winners by two goals without a response.



Hildreth (Grant Medical.)

As one, with a long-standing love for the "game of sticks," who has followed the present tournament through its various stages allows his mind to linger on the scenes of the past month, what a wealth of memories jostle each other! What a parade of talent, of brilliant runs, of pretty passing bouts, of neat tackling, of marvellous saves! To the gallery, forward play, however selfish and inoffensive it may be, has always the greatest attraction and the half-back is always sure to catch the eye of a trained critic. While the back and the "goalie" comes in for a equal attention from both, after the others have received copious attention. The events of the last battle are now naturally the first impressions, and we see in our mind's eye, Easdon with a sweep and feint pass the halves, sprint down the field and squeeze through between the backs; we see the unassuming, cool, brainy and plodding Wadia attempt, frequently the impossible; and the imperturbable Doyle pull the ball in and out to the exasperation of the opposing half. Nor do we forget "always-on-the-ball" Drew, the full-back Stone, Hoils, the great goal-keeper of the Dorsets, and George Hildheth, the most confident of tacklers.

GAME OF THE SEASON.

Of all the games in the tournament, however, local interest was naturally at its highest when the Medicals met last year's champions. That was indeed the game of the season and the field held that day more real "brilliants" than on any other occasion. The Lusitanian forward line has always been one that inspired confidence, and even where the rest of the team had failed, that attack, with the untiring and resourceful Paes behind them, proved equal to most things. They pulled the team out of fire when pitted against the R. G. A., and on that occasion Cyrian D'Souza made, perhaps, the most brilliant run seen in the tournament. Getting away from his own "25," when the game stood a goal against his team, he raced at express speed the entire length of the field, making a quick transfer to Leo in the circle, and putting the finishing touch to the centre's shot. The Medical-Lusitanian match was indeed, we repeat, a great game though not for the Lusitanian forwards, who could not when they were half way through, the game, control the shyness they felt in facing the sticks of the Medical defence.

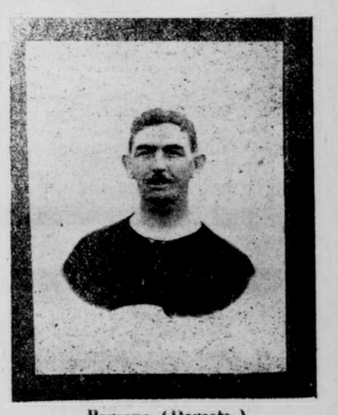
The Dorset-Jhansi match must take second place to the final from the point of view of hard, energetic competition, where both teams strained every nerve for mastery. The two teams in that encounter were indeed evenly matched, resembling each other both in strength and weakness in an uncommon degree. Dashing forward play characterised by weakness in the circle, a sturdy defence in which the centre-halves towered above their *confreres*, with sound defence at back—such were the common qualities which could be truthfully said of both teams. Not so, however in the Medical-Dorset match, for there a clever finish in a dashing forward display made all the difference.

Now that the tournament is over, however, individuals bulk large in one's remembrance. What a number of really brilliant players were seen in the tournament! And it is not without credit to the Indian schoolboy, that in their exhibitions they shine far above the rest.

THE FORWARDS.

Especially among forwards, it will have been remarked by a close observer, those who have learnt their hockey in India while young show a dexterity and control over the ball that borders on jugglery, and are always the first to win attention. Easdon, the Medical skipper, who did such splendid work for his side in the tournament, as a senior scorer of goals was somewhat of a disappointment, as he has only two goals to his credit, but is quite worthy of being bracketed with Cryriaso D'Souza, Wadia and Hebbard, for a first place as a forward in the tournament. As a goal-getter Cyriaco was the most successful, having no less than ten goals to his account, while Hebberd is second with six, followed by Wadia and Edwards, also of the G. I. P. with five goals each to their credit. This, of course, is hardly to be taken as an index of their real merit, but it is not without interest. Hayter, the Medical centre, had four points to his credit, Navin of the Customs a similar amount, and Nelson D'Souza and Ganpat each scored thrice. One could dilate infinitely on the characteristics and methods of each of these players, but it will be sufficient to note in passing the striking similiarity between the exhibiton of three inside-rights of the forwards mentioned,—Hebbard, Wadia and Nelson D'Souza—a trio that would be hard to choose from. If one could be preferred to the rest, Hebberd is perhaps the most resourceful, and puts in prettier stick worth than the other two. Cyriaco and Easdon, are also very much alike in the control they can exercise over the ball, but while the latter has the advantage as a sprinter the former is undoubtedly the better shot. Indeed, Cyriaco is almost deadly in the circle, while the Medicos have never been much of a success in that respect. But in speaking of forwards we must not forget the wing men, who seldom appear on the score sheet but very frequently put in good work. Of these Clarke of the Customs always caught the eye of the gallery. In snapping up a pass and in gaining ground, he can perhaps, be given a first place, but for working with their inside men,—and to greater effect, "little"

Doyle (Grant Medical.)



Parsons (Dorsets.)

Johnny D'Souza and Doyle of the Medicals and Sinclair of the G. I P. were far superior. Moir, the left-extreme of the Gymkhana, should also be mentioned. But forwards don't make up the entire team, and, we confess if we have

(Continued on page 12.)

HOCKEY IN BOMBAY.

(*Continued from page* 11.)

any partiality it is for the half, and the centre-half in particular. To one who knows the part that individual plays in the making of the tharring of a team's exhibition, the wonder is that players of such sterling calibre are found to worthily fill that place. And yet, almost every team in the tournament had a good centre-half, and most of them the best of their side Of these a first

Vithal (G. I. P. R.)

place must be given to Paes the Lusitanian with perhaps a bracket in which a strong opinion would include Drew of the Dorsets. They are both untiring and brainy workers, but the former has a polish which marks him out. There are a host of others, who are worthy of more than a passing notice. Singleton of the Customs—we insist on regarding him as a half-back,—Brown of the G. I. P. and Duccan of Jhansi. There were besides many others, some of whom may be mentioned at random, Powell, Knight, Denny, Stokes, Lt. Stevens, Sweeny, and three most promising youngsters, Sausman of the Albion United and Rockley and Hawkins of the Y. M. C. A.

THE BACK DIVISION.

The Back division was also well represented in the tornament, and in this respect the Military teams compared very well with the civilians, Knight and Booth of the Sherwoods, Flynn and Llewellyn of the R. G. A., and Rudd and Stone of the Dorsets, all took a good deal of beating. Of them the left-back of the Poona team, Sto e, exhibited the finest form. He tackled well and had a clear drive that was delightful to watch. Of civilian backs, there were a number, whose exhibition in that position, was signnally convincing. Hildreth who dominated the Medical defence, was perhaps the hardest back to beat in the tournament, and certainly the credit of the team having gone through the tournament without a single goal against them, is largely due to him. As a tackler he has few equals, and he never fails to use his judgment when driving out. When we add to these, his speed and staying power, one cannot help but feel, he would be well advised to move up to half, where he has played previously, with no little success. Unfortunately only little was seen of such masters of defence as Vithal of the G. I. P., D'Silva of the Eastern Telegraph, and James of the Cyclist Hockey Club. Vithal and D'Silva were each seen only on one occasion, but their exhibition was sufficient to convince the observer that they are deserving of a very first place. In James and George, the Cyclists had as good a pair of backs as any seen in the tournament. Amoung the other backs who did good work in the tournament might be mentioned. Eagle of the G. I. P., Murray of the Albion United, and Esai, an old Bombayite, of Jhansi. Of goalkeepers there is but one who compels mention, Hoils of the Dorsets. His were indeed was great exhibi-

Hoils (Dorsets.)

tions, which quite marked him out as the peer of players in that position.

REMARKABLE IMPROVEMENT.

The general standard of Bombay hockey was a remarkable improvement on the exhibition of former years. There was a greater desire to effectively utilise short passes and the cohesive effort between wing and inside men was very common. In former play especially the improvement was most noticeable. There seemed to be a great desire, among the younger combinations in particular, to stand or fall on a better combination, but it was quite noticeable during the tournament, when attack met with frequent rebuffs, sticks and flat racing were immediately resorted to. Half-backs, too, were a general improvement on last year, and several of the teams had in their ranks youngsters who give promise of developing into Paes and Drews. The standard of hockey, generally, in the later rounds of the tournaments, was excellent, and year by year the improvement has been steady and noticeable.

(*Photographs by Messrs. Bourne and Shepperd.*)

AN ATHLETIC JUDGE.

"AND A GOOD JUDGE TOO!"

"Give it them, Shearman, give it them!"

The words were thrown over his shoulder by Richard Fverard Webster, Q. C. (since Lord Alverstone, Lord Chief Justice of England), at a young barrister behind him, who was addressing the Bench in one of the gloomy old courts off Westminster Hall, London, more than thirty years ago. The late Mr. Justice Watkin Williams and another puisne judge, sitting as a Divisional Court, were listening to Shearman's arguments in "Walker v. The London and South-Western Railway"—a special case stated—when the cheerful words reached him from his great opponent. Richard Webster was an old Cambridge Blue, and Shearman had lately come down from Oxford with a splendid athletic record. There was a kind of friendly freemasonary between these athletes, and probably the younger man has never forgotten the encouragement given him by that great leader of the Bar at the very beginning of his career. For this was Shearman's first case of importance. The old hand won it against his young opponent, who has now followed him

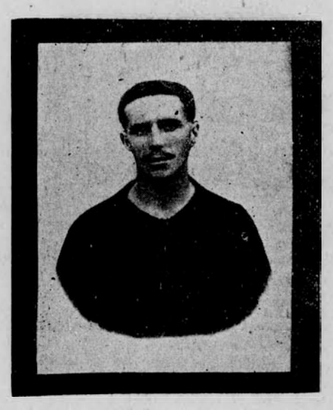
Cyriaco D'Souza (Lusitanian.)

Eagle (G. I. P. R.)

to the Bench, writes Mr. Oliver Fry the "Daily Chronicle."

Since then Mr. Shearman's progress has been consistently steady until he has now been improved into a judge. He has reached the Bench unaided by any form of Showmanship absolutely by his own merit. He has made no use of the parliamentary

Paes (Lusitanian.)



Drew (Dorsets.)

stairs up which so many judges have more brilliantly climbed to eminence. He is unknown in the arena of politics. He is not a striking figure before the public, though his real worth has long been known to the Bar. His success is wholly due to his own talent, his sure knowledge of law, and his general conduct of important cases. His appointment is altogether an excellent one. He was made for a judge. He will both look and play the part. Rather solemn of mien, lucid and terse in his statements of cases, he has never wasted words or played to the gallery. Sound in his law, never exaggerative of his facts, he has long commanded the respect of the Bench which he is now to adorn. His words have always carried weight in the courts and now it may be safely predicted that from him we shall have illuminating judgments, clear expositions of the law, and lucid summings-up. I think that his decisions will seldom be overuled on points of law.

As a man his record is worth considering. It would be hard to find a more striking or more admirable example of the coalition of body and brain than is Mr. Justice Shearman's. At Oxford he invented the habit of two hours' sleep daily after "Hall." At nine he would wake and work till midnight. Then to bed. Lectures in the morning digested in the evening. Exercise all the afternoon. On this system he took a first-class in Moderations and another in the Final School of Literæ Humaniores, or "Greats"—probably the hardest of all honour schools. At the same time he made extraordinary fame as an allround athlete. On one day he represented Oxford against Cambridge in no fewer than three events—winning the quarter-mile and the hundred yards, and also putting the weight. He was made president of the O.U.A.C. He played Rugby Union football for the 'Varsity. sounds like a panegyric on a dead judge. He rowed in his college eight. He was an international lacrosse player, and he was more than once amateur champion for the hundreds yards and the quarter-mile. How so heavy a man could sprint so fast was always something of a wonder. He must have moved very quickly, for he was a bad starter and often yards behind at the fifty yards mark of the hundred, yet always "came" with a beautiful rush at the finish. Pluck! Finally, he was one of that glorious triumvirate who established the Ameteur Athletic Association, which has done so much for clean and fair sport. His athletic eminence was so great indeed that when in quite a big practice he was picture by a "Vanity Fair" artist (Mr. A. G. Witherby) standng by the tape judging a race! Now he is to judge cases and criminals, while his knowledge of sport is perpetuated in the Badminton volume, "Athletics and Football."

DESERVED POPULARITY.

He is so full of fairness that it has been said of him that if a friend should be litigating before him the bias, if any, would be against the friend, which is undoubtedly a flattering comment on the honesty of the new judge. His wide popularity is deserved, for he is the best and most helpful of friends, never forgetful, and as full of the great quality of sympathy as any man I ever knew. With all his apparent gravity he has a keen sense of humour, together with a pretty wit that is never bitter.

Of the man's popularity outside legal precincts there are, indeed, hundreds who can speak. With all his infinite capacity for takng pains, all his thoughtful industry he has always somehow found time to make friends. Too busy to be much of a clubman, he is still in as much request at a dinner of sporting youth as at one of intellectual giants, for he is essentially a keen sportsman—a lover of clear sport.

When the Amateur Athletic Association was young, I well remember the astonishment of a burly bookmaker at, I think, the old Lillie Bridge ground, who refused to leave, when he was quietly but firmly put outside by Montague Shearman. There is a dinner of old St. John's (Oxford) men, who meet in all their sorts and conditions once a year in London to talk rather *temporis acti* than of the present or future. Here last year it seemed to me that Shearman was easily the best remembered and most often reminded man of the crowd—which included a good many who have made their way in life. Yet he is the man wholly unspoiled and, indeed, curiously modest.

GREAT LAWYER AND GOOD FRIEND.

All imaginative men are reserved—even shy. A great barrister has to hide his feelings. They are there nevertheless. Such sensibility is often covered by vanity, as well as by self-control—vanity of which I am convinced there is no trace in this man of many abilities and much quiet philosophy. I have never known a man more ready to give others their due—and more than their due. It does not come naturally to him to say unkind things. He has never depreciate a rival, nor is he impatient of opposition. When he went up as a scholar to St. John's he was an unknown quality outside of Merchant Taylor's School. He had not even shown any marked athletic tendency. He was simply a good boy, who, under a rather slow looking exterior, has amassed learning more quickly than most boys can. Perhaps he was a little overgrown, for in the first heat of the Frenchmen's sports he was easily beaten by quite an ordinary quarter-miler—F. A. Vines, of Balliol. A couple of years later, while winning, his first class in "mods," he was among the crack sprinters of his time. It is a big jump for a man from obscurity to what at a university is dazzling eminence. Many a man has lost his head in such sudden development. Not so Shearman. His balance was undisturbed, and to this day he is the whole-hearted friend of many school chums who are very differently circumstanced. You can meet them at his dinner-table, where the best side of English private life is in strong evidence. He is the least snobbish of men—in regard either to his superiors or his inferiors—all of which I hope it will not make a "five" one blush.

MAN-SLAYING MOTORIST

SEARCH BY 500 A. A. SCOUTS.

It is a week since an unknown motorist killed a cyclist in Baring-road, Lee, S.E., and raced away, leaving his victim lying on the ground, so writes the "Daily Mail" in its issue of the 18th April.

The driver knows that he did it. He has had time and to spare in which to come forward. He has not done so. The motoring organisations and the police are determined that he shall be found. The public is not less interested and can help in the search.

The victim was Mr. Henry Tyrell, of

Stone (Dorsets,)

Longhurst-road, Lee. He had been for a country ride with a friend, Miss Caroline Wells and they were nearly home on Saturday night last when their machines were run down by a motor-car, which drove on without stopping. The man died without recovering consciousness. The girl was thrown into a hedge and injured.

The 500 scouts of the Automobile Association, which has over 85,000 members, and whose patrol service, extending all over the country, costs more than £50,000 a year to maintain, have joined the police in the hunt for the runaway car. Each scout knows practically every car in his own district. He is instructed to report by telegram or by telephone any circumstances that seem suspicious.

The description of the offending car is not complete. It was seen by a policeman and a cyclist. It was a Unio car, either two or four seated. It carried a single head-light (a rare thing), it lost the grease-cap probably from a shackle-bolt at the front of the car. The cap may have been loosened by the collision with the cycle, and as the cycle was carried along for forty-two feet it is inferred that the car must have been travelling fast—say at about thirty miles an hour.

The question has been asked, why was not the number noticed by the policeman who saw the car or by a scout of the Automobile Association? The answer is that the policeman saw the car before the accident and had no special reason for taking the number, and the scouts leave duty at lighting-up time. The collision did not occur until nearly midnight.

THE COMMON ENEMY.

Mr. Joynson-Hicks, M.P., chairman of the Automobile Association, said: "We are anxious to do everything within our power to bring reckless motorists to justice. They are the common enemy of motorists and of foot-passengers; they are entitled to no mercy from any quarter. I can assure the general public that we of the association exercise none. When trustworthy evidence is placed before us of misconduct of this character on the part of a member, that member is expelled. That has happened several times during my chairmanship. Our scouts use every effort to assist the police in their campaign, and we shall certainly do all we can in this most disgraceful case."

"It seems on the face of it to have been an act of callous brutality to knock down a cyclist in this way and not to render any assistance or inquire what harm had been done," said the coroner, Mr. H. R. Oswald,

Hebberd (G. I. P. R.)

at the inquest on Mr. Tyrell. "From the evidence it seems that the cyclists were on their proper side of the road."

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"THEY ALL SAY IT IS WONDERFUL!"

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Everybody who tries Dr. Stohr's Kephaldol not only praises it, but urges their friends to use it. Chemists and Kephaldol Ltd., 15, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, report that the sale of Kephaldol by personal recommendation.

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Triumph	,, ,, ,,	5	0	0
Pearl D'Orient	,, ,, ,,	4	4	0
Elite	,, ,, ,,	3	12	0
Merry Widow (Ladies' Favourite)	,,	3	12	0
Ambrosia	per 100 ,,	3	4	0

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Malvasia, White	2	10
Malvasia Gutland Red, Sweet Wines very very old	3	0
,, White do. do.	3	0
Port Wine, White old dry	1	14
Port Wine, Red	1	12
Mascato, very old, light flavoured	2	8
TABLE WINES.		
Morea, Vin de table, Red	1	6
Demestica, Vin de table, Red	1	10
Kalavryta, Vin de table, Red	1	12
Acheos, Vin de table, White, (very old)	2	8
Morea, Vin de table White	1	8
Demestica, Vin de table, White	1	12
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"PANCHO" VILLA.

A PEN-PICTURE OF THE REBEL LEADER.

With the orders to the American fleet and the possibility of the United States occupying Tampico and Vera Cruz, the situation in Mexico becomes abnormal. The internal wars, revolution and counter-revolution, are merely the normal condition of the country. Since 1821, when the Mexican nation first appeared, there have been more than 200 so-called revolutions and thirty times the Government has been violently overthrown. Huerta was recognised by Britain, but apparently the United States placed more reliance on Carranza, the leader of the Constitutionalists. But though Carranza is nominally the leader, it is General Villa, whom "The Times" military correspondent described as a born soldier, that leads the revolutionary forces.

MURDER.

It is true that hard names break no bones, but that does not prevent Americans using strong expressions about Villa. Professor A. Bushnell Hart of Harvard University, writes in the "New York Times" that General Villa is a man who combines the lofty qualities of a professed bandit and train robber, safe-breaker, and a captor of a nunnery. A man who habitually, deliberately, and in cold blood, kills fellow Mexicans who have opposed him, musket in hand like men, and who have surrendered. There is no use in mincing words. In international law, in ordinary morals, in the sight of Almighty God, that shocking business is nothing else but plain, despicable murder. Murder without any military advantage; murder for the sake of killing! One of his latest achievements has been to order the homicide of two hundred men who had thrown down their arms, on the plea that unless he shot them they would form up again, automatically arm themselves, and attack him in the rear. Villa's plea is that of the bulldog, that he must eat the rabit because otherwise that animal will bite his tail off. He has as much capacity for civilised government as a bull in a ring."

THE TIGER.

The French papers consider Villa not quite a villain. According to the "Temps," "He can organise victory, create an army out of a ragged horde and stand gloriously at bay." The "Matin" also finds much that is worthy of admiration, and the "Figaro" has an admirable study of the man and his life. A translation appears in "Current Opinion," from which we take the following. There is a genuine tiger in this man, says the writer, a something feline and, odd as it must appear, even feminine. The Indian mothers of Mexico have handed their savagery down to their sons, hare suppleness going with it and their cat-like furies and their indirections. Porfirio Diaz had an Aztec mother, like Huerta and those men can be cool, calculating. Villa is on the mother's side pure native Indian. Hence his hopeless illiteracy, his moments of blind rage, his incapacity to act rationally instead of instinctively. He has the bloodlust of the tiger when brought to bay and the vigour of that animal in aggression. There is a suggestion of the tiger in him as he eats, holding a bone with two fingers and crunching it ferociously. He is absolutely incomprehensible to a European mind, but to his followers he is an idol. The peasantry feel that he is one of them, understands them, has suffered their wrongs. He is alien to the well-bred Spanish stock which has ruled the land in the capital for so many years. Villa creates no army in a German "pipe-clay sense" with its disciplines and drills. He heads mobs, every member of which obeys him implicitly.

The early years of Francisco Villa were spent on a farm in the State of Durango and he was born in a neighbouring mountain village. He was given a pious Catholic training. Without acquiring the alphabet or arithmetic—Villa's head is impervious to ideas—he grew into such a vigorous youth that when he was eighteen he cultivated the fifty acres of his patrimony with diligence. The family comprised besides himself his native mother, an aged grandparent and a sister of great beauty. Francisco, known familiarly as "Pancho," went about in flimsy cotton drawers and a wide sombrero, ploughing, herding, hunting. His diversions were the cock-fight and an occasional spree in the village on the fierce local intoxicant which no European can taste without sickness. The life was hard, rude, but active. Even then, says the "Figaro," the lad was referred to in the local jargon as "the tiger." The only money he ever saw was the fruit of an expedition over the mountains when he drove cattle to market for the neighbouring ranch owner. He had never seen a book or worn a pair of real trousers. He saved money for two years before he was rich enough to buy a gun. He slept in a blanket on the ground. He killed his first man when he was twenty.

HIS SISTER'S HONOUR.

Returning from a cattle expedition to the market town over the mountains, Pancho learned one day that his beautiful sister had disappeared. The girl had many suitors. Suspicion fell upon a *jefe politico* who held sway far and wide as an instrument of the Diaz despotism. Pancho sought the village priest at once. He assembled a band of kindred spirits. He loaded his weapon bought with so much thrift. The pursuit over the mountains developed unexpected qualities in Pancho. It was the crisis in his career, the episode which made him what the world has come to recognise—Mexico's strongest military leader. The couple were caught in a week. The girl had been dealt with as spoil of war. The priest married her offhand to the magistrate. The bride-groom, as the only official available with legal powers to do such things, was told to sign a death certificate. Pancho stood his sister's husband against a wall and shot him dead. The priest had given absolution and the corpse was interred with the rites of the church. The widow, her brother, the priest and the members of the expedition retraced their way across the mountains and the old life on the farm was resumed.

A PRICE ON HIS HEAD.

For a native Mexican to kill a magistrate was a thing unheard of under the regeim of Diaz and the officials were furious; a price of 10,000 dollars was put on Villa alive or dead. For fifteen years he roamed the mountains. His companions were half-breeds. His food was what he could pick up or beg or steal. He slept in caves and lurked in thickets. There were times when he dared not fire a shot lest the pursuers discover his whereabouts. At last he turned bandit openly. He stopped travellers on the highway. He invaded farms by night. He took cattle. His fights with the rurales made him a famous character for miles around. Every time he killed a man he made a mark in the gun he bore night and day. In time no less than forty-three nicks in the weapon made it as notorious as the man who bore it. His hiding-places were known to scores, yet none betrayed him, and at last he found a friend in Raoul Madero, a brother of the man done to death by Huerta. There is in existence a letter from one Madero to another, in which Villa is praised for his courage, held up to admiration as an honest man, glorified as a crusader. The Madero rising afforded Villa his opportunity to assume a recognised place in Mexican society. He had married and matured and he was sick of sleeping in the openair, of killing rurales, of robbing haciendas. The Madero policy transformed the bandit into a hero of the revolution.

A PEN PICTURE.

In this, his thirty-sixth year, Villa's hair and stubby moustache show a trace of grey. The dark eyes, like the wide nostrils, suggest a hot temper. He is excitable, good-natured, slovenly, and disposed to moods of piety and drunkerness. The strong jaw, even, yellow teeth, heavy ear and swarthy complexion, proclaim a genuine mestizos type. He is quite unteachable in the pedagogical sense, and knows only his half-bred Mexican-Spanish, with a few words of English picked up in public bars. His figure is clean-cut, and his voice raucous. He is a patriot, and as such is reverenced by his followers.

SWEETHEARTS.

MR. PLOWDEN'S ADVICE TO A YOUNG LOVER

In a vein of genial philosophy Mr. Plowden at the Marylebone Police Court addressed a young butcher, Joseph Brown, who on the occasion of a tiff with "his young lady," Charlotte Doyle, struck her some blows, knocking her down close to a passing motor-car and causing her two black eyes. She is seventeen and he is twenty.

Brown, who was charged with the assault said that during the three years they had kept company he had tried to do his best for the girl, but she had been going with "other fellows."

"After what you have said and the easy way in which you appear to lose your temper," said Mr. Plowden, "the wonder to me is that the girl has stuck to you for three years or even put up with you for one minute.

"You seem to think you have a kind of claim or right over her, but you have none whatever. Every bit of kindness that she shows to you she shows because she chooses to, not because you have any claim upon her. She can throw you off any minute she pleases and probably she will after this.

"You must understand you relations with young women. If you like to think they are going to stick to you it is a pity to disturb you dream: but it is adream. They won't stick to you; you need not in the least expect it. You are only one among many; your dream : but it is a dream. Theywon't expect too much altogether of the sex and of the world. Be thankful for small mercies. Do you understand.?"

Brown said he understood.

Mr. Plowden: Now pay a fine of 20s. and brood over it.

MR. RAMANUJAM.

Mr. Ramanujam, the Indian mathematical genius who is said to reach abstruse solutions by the flash of inspiration, has arrived at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he is expected to remain for two years, not to read for a degree, but to fill in the groundwork training which he needs.

Mr. G. H. Hardy, a mathematical lecturer at the college, who met Mr. Ramanujam in India and to whom his introduction to Cambridge is due, says, "I was convinced that he was an inspired mathematician who, with full training, might rank among the greatest. He has given some results of a new character very interesting to professional mathematicians."

The "Westminster Gazette" writes:—A good deal of interest is being shown in the coming appearance at Cambridge of a young Indian who is reported to be a perfect genius in the solution of the most abstruse of mathematical problems. His results appear to be obtained by insight rather than by any trained method, and he is being sent to Cambridge by the Indian Government to see if the trained method can be developed in him under the instruction of the best mathematicians of the chief British mathematical University. It is entirely an experiment, something quite out of the usual run of University courses. The mathematical marvel is coming up to Trinity in a few days' time as an advanced student, with a Government scholarship which will be supplemented by a college foundation scholarship. He will spend two years at Newton's College under the mentorship of two members of the society who have a world-wide mathematical reputation. As an advanced student he will not be subjected to the restrictions of an ordinary undergraduate, and it is improbable that he will present himself for a degree. His importation into Cambridge is of a character which in another sphere would be termed "sporting." Were the old struggle going on for the production of the Senior Wrangler, Trinity might be suspected of having an ulterior object in view in welcoming this Oriental genius, but collegiate rivalry in this respect is a thing of the past, and the great foundation is receiving him purely from a desire to see if it can aid nature in the cultivation of the young man's singular gift.

When you go visiting—don't have a headache, and be out of sorts. Carry Stearns' Headache Cure, make your stay pleasant. Headache relieved immediately.

PENNY-POST AND LETTER WRITING.

"YOURS VERY TRULY"

In the matter of letter-writing the well-worn adage, which proclaims with all the arrogant confidence of the aphoristic philosophy that "well begun is half done," does not apply says "The Times." The beginning of a letter is no problem. The schoolboy launches himself cautiously with the pious but colourless hope that his relative's health is good. His elder crosses the bridge that leads from the stereotyped "Dear So-and-So to the actual news (if any there be) of the letter with conventional lamentations that "it is an age since I last wrote." But, one way or another, the gap is successfully concealed by means of some expressions such as these. By its assistance the shortest letter can be made to end with decency on the second page, provided that the writer does not cultivate an extravagent taste in note-paper, expressed in a wide acre of vellum that industry alone can fill, or an Oxonian minuteness of handwriting. The real difficulty, the social difficulty, of correspondence more usually confronts us at the end. What is the adverb that must qualify "yours"? In a great many cases the problem is easy of solution. No adverb need qualify it at all. But this slipshod conclusion only avails us in the case of those we know well or, perhaps, do not want to know better. When neither of these tests applies, and the question cannot be begged, a cowardly but simple expedient is still at hand, if our letter is in answer to another. We may observe the method in which our correspondent has grasped the nettle and returns like for like by echoing his "yours very truly."

A FAR CRY.

Unfortunately the possibilities are by no means exhausted. We are left with all the letters that are neither written to friends nor in answer to other letters, and there is no golden rule to guide us. The perplexed correspondent may well ponder this grave social problem, while the ink (if he is old-fashioned) dries upon his nib, or gathers to a threatening black globe at the golden point of his fountainpen. His moody contemplation may well lead him back to the old wonderment that we, as a practical people, should continue to endure these petty, yet apparently indispensable, irritations. We admit that the penny post has killed the art of letter-writing, while we continue to use the conventional forms of that art; and we have left just enough meaning to the last two or three words to make them, if misapplied, a cause of offence to the sensitive. When the letter was still a recognised and conscious form of English composition the difficulties were less. "I am," writes Lord Chatham to his nephew, "with the greatest "affection, my dear child, your loving uncle." This sonprous ending agrees well with the tone of the whole letter, and there is nothing incongruous about it. But it would chill the modern nephew. "Come to me, my dear "Bozzy, and let us be as happy as we can. "We will go again to the Mitre and talk old times over. I am, Sir, &c." If we closed so friendly a passage with the Johnsonian "I am, Sir," our particular Boswell might well doubt our sanity or, which is the same, our sense of humour. From "my dear Bozzy" to "Sir" is far cry in these days, and might even need a further letter of explanation.

THE IMPERIAL EXAMPLE.

Most letter-writers take refuge in excess. It is more comfortable to err thus. So they pledge daily their faith, truth, obedience, sincerity, and even affection, and daily the currency of these words is lowered accordingly for ordinary use. Some ingenious statistician might reckon, and perhaps has reckoned, the time we waste in pondering over and penning these generally idle salutations. The wide publication of his figures would perhaps effect a much-needed reform and an economy in the time of individuals which would be valuable enough when the thousands of instances were added together. This is an argument which should appeal to the world of commerce in our busy and labour-saving age. But tradesmen continue to be the worst offenders. A four-line letter from a man of commerce includes two lines extending to us the assurance—which should from any point of view be unnecessary—that our "favours" are held in the highest "esteem" and will at all times be met with the most respectful and assiduous attention. So much at least might be left to our imaginations. The net result of these ardent but unconvincing protestations is that once vigorous word "esteem" has gone unwept to its grave, and the writer of biographies is so much the poorer. From this welter of meaningless expressions and dead or dying words it is refreshing to turn to the real letter-writers. Cicero, if he had to great a person of distinction with an ornate formula, could reduce it without offence to a row of initials. Best of all, however, and a model for present-day usage, are the letters, laconic and unadorned, that begin *Trajanus Plinio* and end with *Vale.* We might follow the Imperial example with comfort and profit to ourselves, remembering besides that these were above all, "business letters."

THE MANGO SEASON.

PRICES 25 PER CENT HIGHER THAN USUAL.

The price of mangoes in the market in Bombay is at present about 25 per cent. more than is usual at this time of the year, and there is a fear that later on prices will be still higher. A representative of the "Chronicle" who made inquiries in the market yesterday was informed that the mangoes at present in season are grown mostly round about Bombay, and, although it can hardly be said that there is a scarcity, the crop is not a very plentiful one.

The later mangoes, which come on to the market next month and at the beginning of July, mostly come from Bulsar, Billimora, Nowsari and Surat, and already in these places cyclonic winds have affected some of the trees. The fear is that if just before and in the early stages of the monsoon there are storms such as there were last year there will be a scarcity which will send prices up with a bound.

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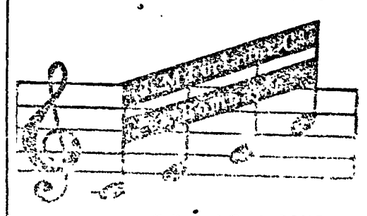

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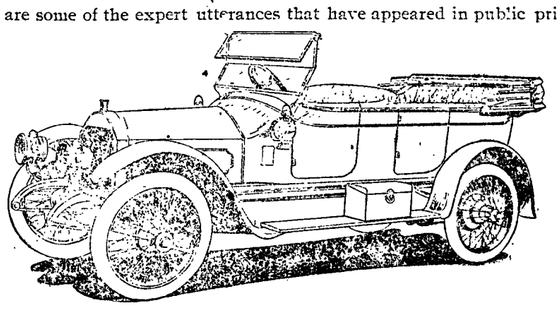

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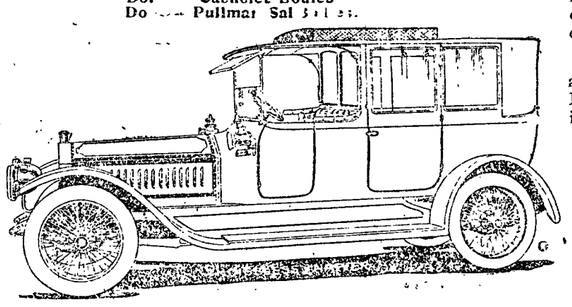

These are certainly valuable appreciatory comments on the Noiseless Napier, but such comments are not confined to the British Press. The following extracts from the Continental Press are even more convincingly eloquent of Napier pre-eminence.

The Six-Cylinder Napiers were the centre of attraction at the recent Salon d'Automobiles at Brussels, and the Belgian Press were unanimous in their appreciation of these famous Cars.

"LE PATRIOTE" says :—

"The crowd of select visitors came to admire this wonderful Napier—the aristocrat of British cars combining as it does, all merits of perfect construction with the rarest elegance. This specially refers to the extra silent running, which has become the '*dernier cri.*'"

"THE INDEPENDENCE BELGE" says :—

"It is only public trials, controlled by the R. A. C. Club of England, as is the case with the famous Six-cylinder Napiers, which is really of interest and which can prove actual results."

"LE SPORTSMAN" says :—

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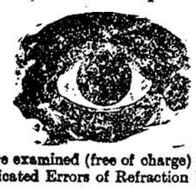

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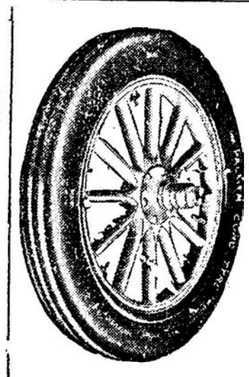

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